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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Dâks, Places of interest inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,111—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel ....25th Sept.
ORIENTAL	5284	H. H. Monie ....2nd Oct.
PENINSULAR	5112	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
BRITANIA	5525	J. la Parfitt .....16th "
SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel .....23rd "
CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews ...30th "
CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
EGYPT	8000	F. F. Briscoe .....13th "
SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel ..... 20th "
PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler ....27th "
CARTHAGE	7280	W. J. Nantes... 4th Dec.
INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester. 11th
SHANNON	4302	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th "
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Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IPPEARATRIX	T. Bassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4 110	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
RIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
HELIOSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
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Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about Friday.
ITALIEN	4,093	Lidin	1st October.
ANNAM	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CONDÉ	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, CHINA, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
SIMONS	DeManbenge	5,767	21st Oct., 1897.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHA DALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Busaire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 30th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
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Bombay, 25th September, 1897.

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S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OTSU, 3,373 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bom

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No pains are spared to ensure every comfort to visitors. Cuisine is of the best and superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.,) are Stocked.
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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
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" " 5 ozs.	0 10	6 0
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"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS
ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRIC OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended face To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are gra between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquet extend, and the eyeglass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

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Claret Jugs	15 to	25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14 to	115
Fruit Stands	15 to	100
Sugar Boxes	7 to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5	
Sardine Boxes	20 to	30
Inkstands	9 to	70
Table Lamps	25 to	50
Nut Crackers	4 to	6
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Toast Racks	10 to
Candle Sticks with Shades	12 to
Salt Cellars	4 to
Christening Mugs	9 to
Salad Bowls	35 to
Call Gongs	15 to
Cake or Bread Trays	25 to
Cheese Covers	20
Vegetable Dishes	55 to
Spirit Flasks	8 to
Dessert Knives in Cases	40 to
Tantalus	40 to
Fish Carvers in Cases	20 to
Chutney Jars	15 to
Tea Spoons in Cases	15 to
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12 to
Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30 to

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,56

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSONS No.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSONS No.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
M. DOWELL AND CO.

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FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
DHOBIE TALAO.
Two miles of Jubilee Procession.
CINEMATOGRAGHE
HUMOROUS FILMS, &c.,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
TO-DAY, SATURDAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY.
TWO EXHIBITIONS
6.30 P.M. AND 9.30 P.M.
PRICES:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and annas 8.
Tickets obtainable at the door.
and at Watson's Hotel (Esplanade).
P. METZKER & Co.,
Agents for Films and Projecting Machines.
FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED.

ENTERTAINMENT.
FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL.
"PRINCE DIAMOND."
27TH SEPTEMBER, AT 8-30 P. M.
30TH " " 6 P. M.
ADMISSION Re. 1.
Children Half Price on 30th September.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL"
ARRIVED 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1897.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

KATNI LIME.
THE Best, Purest, Whitest and Cheapest LIME in India. Exclusively used by the authorities in Checking Plague in Bombay and Poona. Used by the Government and Public of India for the last twenty-four years. Unequalled in whitewashing, building and plastering. Unslaked delivered in Bombay in bags and freight paid at about Rs. 25 per ton. Agents Wanted.—H. F. COOK and SONS, Lime Works, Katni.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
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Single Copy.....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi held on FRIDAY, the 17th September, 1897, the undermentioned Debentures were drawn:—
23, 60, 240, 292, 321, } Secretary, Standard Life Assur-
347, 349 and 369 ... } ance Company, Bombay.
569 ..... Mr. Khalikna Rahimna.
and it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st October 1897.
By Order,
R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 20th September, 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL STORES.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli during the year commencing from 1st January 1898.
2. Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one rupee per copy.
3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than TUESDAY, the 26th October, 1897, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.
J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's office, Dharwar, 22nd September 1897.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FOR SALE.
TOOLS AND STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND TIMBER.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Non-Div) on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, 1897, for the purchase of—
21 Lots of TOOLS and MACHINERY and SCRAP BRASS.
Now lying ready for inspection at the Company's General Store Depot, Parel, Bombay.
2. Tender forms must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit as security for due fulfilment of Contract.
3. The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th September, 1897.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.
ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th October, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1897.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Bamonjee Dantra as a Director in the place of Mr. Vundra Vandas Purshotamdas, deceased, and Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett made as an additional Director in the place of Mr. Hansraj.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાણી કુંપ.,
L.C., MULJI JETHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1897.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23th September to 7th October, 1897, both days inclusive.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercia places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance,...Rs 10.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction, at the New DeLisle Road Sheep Market on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the right of occupying the 50 Pens in the said Market for sale of live animals (sheep or goats) to private individuals, under the terms of Section 423 E of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, for six months, i.e., from 1st October, 1897, to 31st March 1898. Each Pen will be put up separately at the time of sale. The sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's approval.
For further particulars and conditions of this sale apply to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of Miscellaneous Marine Stores for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., sunrise, of TUESDAY, the 28th Sept., 1897 after which hour no Tender will be received.
For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th and 23rd Sept. 1897 or apply to the Undersigned.
W. CHANDLER,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Sept 13, 1897.

THE AGRA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY the 27th September next, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1897.
2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.
3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4th.—To sanction the question of Messrs. John & Company's bonus.
5th.—To settle the question of increasing spindles.
A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
10th September, 1897.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 129 OF 1894.
KOOLSOOMBIBI .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABBIBI (3) COOTBOODEEN bin AMROODIN PATEL, (4) RAPPOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin MAHOMED HOSSEIN PANDIA, (6) RAGHBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin PACHOODIN DOLARAY, (9) KHADIJABIBI, (10) ABDOOL RAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHAMOOD MOEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHATOONBIBI, (13) ABDUL KADAR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BIBANBIBI ..Defendants
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1935, new No. 1620, old Survey No. 1424, and new Survey No. 4703, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6812 and Street No. 68 and 71 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Landay, on the West by the house of Nazamudin Patel, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jemsedjee Cursetjee Chinoy, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.
A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.
TRANSLATION OF A NOTIFICATION FOR THE ISSUE OF PROMISSORY NOTES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.
HIS EXCELLENCY the MINISTER to HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT, with the sanction of His Highness the Nizam, desires to raise a LOAN of TWENTY-FIVE LACHS of HALLI SICCA RUPEES, for State purposes, on the following conditions:—
1. Promissory Notes will be issued in the form annexed to this Notification.
2. The Loan will bear interest at 6 (six) per cent. per annum, and the interest will be paid at the end of every six months of the Fasli year, i. e. on the 31st Ardibehisht (April) and 30th Aban (October).
3. The principal will not be repayable before the 30th Aban 1328 Fasli (A. D. 1917).
TENDERS.
5. Tenders for the whole or part of the loan will be received at the office of the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, until mid-day on the 30th Anzor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897).
6. Tenders must be for Halli Sicca Rupees 500, or any multiple of Halli Sicca Rupees 500. They must be written in the form annexed and enclosed in sealed envelopes, bearing the superscription "Tender for Loan," written in clear characters.
7. The Tenders should clearly state at what rate per hundred rupees the tenderer engages to accept the Promissory Notes, and in stating the rate the same should be distinctly given in rupees or rupees and annas; for instance, if the tenderer wishes to subscribe to the loan at the rate of Rs. 103, or Rs. 102 or Rs. 93 per cent., he should state the rate in figures and words: it is not sufficient to state that the Notes will be taken at par or two per cent. premium or one per cent. discount. If any person wishes to subscribe at different rates for different amounts the rates should be separately given for each amount, both in figures and words as above explained. Tenders which are not clearly expressed as above required will be non-altered as being at par.
8. Tenders must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
DEPOSITS.
9. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit. If the amount tendered for is less than one lakh, the deposit must be two per cent. if the amount tendered be one lakh or upwards, the deposit must be one per cent.
10. The following will be accepted as deposits:—
1. Cash.
2. Receipts from any Treasury of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
3. Shares of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
4. Treasury Bonds, His Highness the Nizam's Government.
5. Currency notes of the British Government.
6. Promissory Notes standing in the names of the tenderers.
NOTE.—Railway Shares, Treasury Bonds and Promissory Notes tendered as deposits should be endorsed over to the Accountant-General.
Deposits tendered in British Government rupees, will be accepted at the rate of British Government Rs. 109 to Hallisicca 120.
11. When a tender is accepted and an Allotment certificate is granted, the cash deposited may, if so desired, be regarded as part of the loan; but if the whole of a tender is not accepted, only so much of the deposit as may be in respect of the amount accepted, will be considered as part of the loan, and on this amount interest will be allowed from the date of opening of the tenders.
12. If an Allotment certificate is issued, and the total amount of the loan is not paid, the deposit accompanying such tender will be forfeited.
OPENING OF TENDERS.
13. His Excellency the Minister reserves the right to publish before the 27th Anzor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) the minimum rate below which no tender will be accepted. But if this rate is not published, the Bankers and Merchants ing under the signators of His Excellency, or any other officer acting on his behalf, will open the tenders only, and forwarded in a sealed cover to the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, for the opening of the tenders. This rate, however, will not be made known until some tender is refused on the ground that it is lower than that rate.
14. All tenders will be opened in public on the 27th Anzor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) by the Accountant-General, His Highness the Nizam's Government, at his office at twelve o'clock noon.
15. Tenders at the minimum rate and at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, highest first, and so on.
16. If the tenders offered at the lowest rate accepted exceed the amount available for issue, allotments will be made in proportion, but no note will be issued for less than Rs. 500.
CERTIFICATES OF ALLOTMENT.
17. As soon after the 27th Anzor 1307 Fasli (2nd November 1897) as may be possible, the Accountant-General will grant certificates in the names of the tenderers, stating the amount of the Promissory Notes to be issued to them, and list of such names will be hung up in the General Treasury, the Accountant-General's Office, and the offices of the Talukdars of Districts, under His Highness' Government.
18. Every person in whose name an Allotment certificate has been issued, must pay at intervals of one month the amount allotted to him in three instalments, as follows:—
First instalment of rupees 33 per cent. on the 28th Dhye-1307 Fasli (22nd December, 1897).
Second instalment of rupees 33 per cent. on the 30th Bhymon 1307 Fasli (22nd January, 1898).
Third and remaining instalment on the 30th Isfandar 1307 Fasli (1st February 1898).
But the whole or part of any Allotment may be paid at any time after the receipt of the Allotment certificate before any instalment is actually due.
19. Any Allotment certificate may be exchanged by application to the Accountant General for certificates of any aggregate value, each of which may be for a smaller amount.
20. The amount due for the Promissory Notes can be paid into the Central Treasury in the City or the District or Tahsil Treasuries, and receipts will be given to persons making such payments.
21. When the full amount of any Certificate of Allotment is paid up, the holder of such certificate may present the Treasury receipt and obtain a Promissory Note from the Accountant General. Each Note will be of the value of Rs. 500, or a multiple of Rs. 500, and the interest thereon will be calculated at the rate of six per cent., from the 31st Ardibehisht 1307 Fasli, 4th April 1898, and the holder of the Note will also be entitled to the interest up to that date, or he may by paying interest at the above rate from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 6th October 1897 to the dates on which he may have made payments, obtain Promissory Notes as above bearing interest from 30th Aban 1306 Fasli 8th October, 1897.
22. These Promissory Notes if deposited as security in any Court or Government office, will be regarded as a deposit made in cash
FORM OF TENDER FOR LOAN.
I do hereby state, that, in accordance with the Notification published by His Highness the Nizam's Government regarding the issue of a loan bearing interest at the rate of per cent. per annum, I am willing to tender a sum of Rs. at the rate of Rs. under the terms and conditions set forth in the aforesaid Notification. I send herewith a sum of Rs. in the shape of as a deposit, and agree that in case my tender is accepted, I will pay into the Treasury the said sum of Rs. by instalments as follows:—
Please intimate the results of this tender to me at the following address:—
FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.
By orabad (Deccan) Promissory Note Halli Sicca Rs. bearing interest at the rate of per cent. No. of Fasli.
His Excellency the Minister to His Highness the Nizam's Government does hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of H. S. Rs. from as a loan, and for and on behalf of the Government promises that the said sum of H. S. Rs. will be repaid by His Highness the Nizam's Government to the said his heirs, executors or assigns, or to the person to whom this Promissory Note may be transferred by endorsement, after the year 1325 Fasli, on a date to be notified three months before the date of such repayment, and that up to that date interest at the rate of Rs. per cent. per annum shall be paid every half year, that is to say on the 31st Ardebehisht and 30th Aban in each Fasli year at the said interest ceasing to be paid after the date above specified for the repayment of the said sum.
IMAD JUNG,
Financial Secretary, to His Highness the Nizam's Government.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.
HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay
FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.
GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, do be retained.
LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.
Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to
M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the Inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.
Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams.
About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock.
Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.
ALSO
Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and other experts, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma or any of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequence arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possess surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per flacon, from the principal Chemists and Medicine Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above declaration from Mr. Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground, affixed to everygenuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. ble manufacturers and without which it is a forgery.
R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Rate Vices (Rs 10) extra.

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per monsem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a "marvellous and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck,
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine I took. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
46 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1897.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: The LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," as engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000
INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	31 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 3	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	59 13	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Piles, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments,
USE
CALVERT'S 20 per cent.
CARBOLIC SOAP,
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English rate).
IF USED AT BEDTIME IT WILL PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.
Extract of letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to me to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. Time would fail to give instances of its unparalleled value."
From GARDINER BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand:—"When travelling through Australia, we used Calvert's 20 per cent. Carbolic Soap when bitten by large Ants and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drew away the pain. We also found it to be the handiest remedy for horses' sores and galls on camels."

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., & 1lb. 5s. Tins, or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., Pots.
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND STRENGTHENING THE GUMS.
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath, and prevent infection by inhalation.
AVOID IMITATIONS which are NUMEROUS and UNRELIABLE.
From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester:—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used*. In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."
The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,
AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the best years of life, and often cause premature death. For weakness and pains in the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder. Many complaints that suspend to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; a few doses of DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS will be effectual. Sold in sealed packets, price one hundred, in Packages at 1s. 10½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every genuine Bottle bears Government Stamp, with the words "WILLIAM DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated constitution. Those old sufferers from premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and disordered digestion—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases arising from indiscretion, or functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—10½d., and 2s. 9d., per box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WILLIAM DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 10-19m. 10-35c. Low water, 4-33m., 4-21a.
Final Round, Rovers Football Tournament, Cooperage
Music on the Cooperage.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. School Association.
Telegraph vs. Army and Navy.
Municipal vs. Elphinstone.
Ordnance vs. B. V. A.
B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Y. M. C. A.
Y.M.C.A. vs. Cathedral High School.
Halli Brothers vs. John Bright.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 53m. High water, 10-54m., 11-21a. Low water, 4-35m., 4-54a.
P. and O. s.s. Nowshera, with English mails of the 10th inst., due to arrive, 5 a.m.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions, which commenced on the 1st instant, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

HORSES FOR MORVI STATE.—The steamer Rao Elba, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from London, has brought forty-one horses, shipped by Mr. William Moody, for the Morvi State.

MUSIC AT THE FOOTBALL MATCH.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Corps, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Band- master, will play a programme of music at the Cooperage, during the football match, this evening.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Arthur Richardson, Ph. D., F.C.S., at the Bhaiyakhy Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Confirmations of Theosophy by Science."

DAMAUN.—During the week ending Wednesday, there were altogether from all causes seven deaths at Lower Damaun, which enjoys good health; while in Upper Damaun there are some cases of fever, and yesterday, a rising young man, Mr. John Rodrigues, 1st Grade Sergeant, and grandson of Mr. Fraser's Continho, the Vice-President of the Damaun Municipal Corporation, died of typhoid-malaria fever, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.—To-night, Messrs. Metzker and Co. will give the last Cinematograph Exhibition, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, previous to their departure to Secunderabad, and judging from the success which has attended their previous exhibitions, we have no doubt that to-night's exhibition will draw a full house. Besides the Jubilee procession, a few local and some humorous films are also being exhibited.

ORDINATION SERVICE AT DAMAUN.—At the recent ordination, held in the Chapel attached to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Seminary, by his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, five deacons, Augustine de Souza, Joe Rabello, Bernard Gonsalves, Joakim Rebello, and Paul Tales, received the ecclesiastical dignity of priesthood, and Father John Xavier received the Holy Order of Deacon. The officiating Bishop was assisted by Rev. Dr. Henriques and the Very Rev. Prior of Damaun. The chapel was neatly decorated with artificial flowers and foliage plants. The ceremony was a quiet affair, and only a few relatives and friends were present. The service terminated with a short but impressive exhortation from the Diocesan Bishop. The new priests received hearty congratulations from their professors, seminarists, and friends.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF NEPEO BURGLARS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Kadia Vishoo and Rahimoo Shaik Ahmed, noted burglars, having records of three and six previous convictions against them, respectively, on two charges of theft of two boxes containing articles of wearing apparel and copper and brass pots, collectively valued at Rs. 17, the property of Hossen Sing Hardin, a cloth-seller, and Shunker Bavanshigh, a sub-inspector, both residing together in a room at Lalwady. The accused were further charged with sending a Municipal lantern, valued at Rs. 14, belonging to Rupsing Narsing, a watchman, employed in the Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, and residing at Chinchpogly. The accused were also charged with abstracting of these articles, about 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st instant, the two accused were going along the Arthur Road with bundles on their heads, when they were met by police havaldar No. 942-F., who was then going on his rounds. The accused, on being questioned by the policeman, made a statement, and pointed out the complainant's room. The complainant, on seeing the property, identified it as their own. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that about 11 o'clock, on the previous night, the two accused removed a lantern, which had been placed on a bamboo pole, as a danger signal near a drainage excavation for public safety. The accused, by means of this lantern, entered the complainant's room through the back door, and brought out two boxes which they then carried near the excavation, where they broke them open, and having examined the property, threw the empty boxes into the gutter. They then tied the property in two bundles, and were carrying them on their heads, when they were arrested by the police, as above stated. It was ascertained that the accused committed three other thefts during the same night. The first accused came out of the jail on the 25th February last after undergoing six months' rigorous imprisonment. Both the accused were convicted, and as they were old offenders, No. 1 was sentenced to an accumulative term of rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and six months, and No. 2 to four years like punishment.

FATAL RESULT OF THE CARELESS USE OF FIRE-ARMS.

THE CULPRIT ABSCONDED.

ABOUT 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, information was circulated throughout the Native Town that a Hindu boy had been shot dead at Vanas-wadi by a Hindu, residing in the same locality. Mr. Goh, the Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur, head of the Criminal Investigation Department, immediately proceeded to the spot, and after making a searching inquiry for several hours, came to the conclusion that it was purely a case of accident as no motive could possibly be suggested for taking the life of an innocent boy, whose mother is a widow, and has no enemies. The boy, whose name is Shopa Gainoo, is aged about five years and six months. He was immediately removed by the police to an unoccupied house in the Grant Road Hospital, where the Acting House-Surgeon, Dr. Dias, extracted the bullet from the left thigh, where it had lodged after passing through the body from side to side. The boy did not come to himself again and died at 12-30 p.m. It appears that one Lalan Gordon, who has been employed in the Arms and Ammunition Departments of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, has been residing in a shed on the Ganesh Bari at a five-storied house situated in the locality where the accident occurred. The man fired to take fire-arms to his house for the purpose of shooting crows. About half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning he went up to the gallery on the top of the house to test the fire-arm which he had repaired, by firing at flying-fox a which were on a palm-tree. But, unfortunately before he could take the aim, the trigger accidentally fell and the bullet went off with a report, and struck the boy, who was seated on his haunches with one leg on a parapet wall, which surrounds a water pipe in the compound. The bullet struck the lad on the right side of the chest, passing through the body, emerged on to the left side, and lodged in the left thigh. There were three women, including the boy's mother, on the spot at the time, but they providentially escaped injury. It is supposed that the man, before taking the aim, held the fire-arm in a sloping position, and while it was in that state the shot went off and struck the boy, who was several yards away on the ground. An alarm was raised, and the mother, with the assistance of some neighbours took the boy into her room. The boy was bleeding from the wounds and was unconscious. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Roberts on receiving the information, proceeded to the spot, and had the boy removed to the hospital. While the police inquiries were in progress, a police officer was despatched to the Arms and Navy Society's shop to fetch the man through whose culpable negligence the accident had occurred, but on enquiry at the Society's shop, it was ascertained that the accused had not been attending the shop for the last two days, and has been working at home. He has, it seems, absconded, and is being sought for by the police.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hospital regarding the death of the deceased lad. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Roberts attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. After the evidence of the deceased's mother had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned to the 28th instant, at Esanawady.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

At half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon the police turned up at the shop of Mr. Mahomedali Rahim, a dealer in arms and ammunition, of Abraham Street, whose name was arrested by Mr. Barker, who had been specially posted up and taken to the Double Talao Police Station. He was then conducted to a room at Esanawady and locked up by the police, and a walking-stick gun, cartridges, gun-caps, and other articles found in the room. The walking-stick gun belongs to a Parsi and had been given to the accused through his employers, the Army and Navy Co-operative Society. It is a double-barrel gun which accidentally killed the boy, has been utilised this walking-stick gun in which other arms capable of throwing shot, like the one extracted from the body, were found in his room. The accused has not yet been charged with any offence. He was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. The cartridge found with the accused is the same of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores.

The new number of the *Meteorologische Zeitschrift* contains a treatise by Dr. F. Maurer on the regular periodical repetition of cold and warm years. During certain intervals of time, extending as a rule to about fifteen years, there is a recognised change of warm and cold periods. The warm periods do not simply include a series of summers of extraordinary warmth, but also a series of mild winters. Similarly, during the cycle of a cold period, not only are the winters more than ordinarily severe, but the summers are far below the average heat. Dr. Maurer affirms that we can predict with tolerable accuracy the time when the next cycle of warm periods will occur. It is due somewhere about the turning-point between the two centuries; and he thinks it probable, from the data given, that the early years of the next century will be distinguished by a series of hot, or rather extremely hot, summers and a series exceptionally mild winters.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and is a most beautifully perfumed, is by the most fastidious to be used. Sold by chemists and perfumers throughout the World. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto and take no other. 33

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is intended, we hear, to gradually replace the Mark II. Martini-Henry rifles at present in the hands of the native army by the Mark IV. pattern.

IT is stated that some important changes are in contemplation in the establishment of the batteries of the Hyderabad Contingent.

THE No. 4 Gun captured by the Chitr l R lief Force has been deposited in the Rotunda Museum, Woolwich.

THE Secretary of State will henceforth forward the statements of claims of the candidates for the Staff Corps to be posted to particular commands, arranged in order of seniority after the result of their examination is known.

THE *Illustrated London News*, of 28th August, publishes a photograph of our Ally the Amir, but the greatest is that of Amir Shere Ali Khan, who died about eighteen years ago.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 2 Europeans, 2 Eurasians, 26 Native Christians, 268 Hindus and 48 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 346 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 416. The deaths are thus classified:—18 from cholera, 12 from measles, 107 from fevers, 36 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, and 158 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 47·8 per 1,000 per annum.

A PECULIAR petition was put in, the other day, at a Rangoon Magistrate's Court, in which a Burmese woman applied to the Court to have her child restored to her. She said that a man had taken her baby and refused to return it. The man was sent for and appeared in Court with the child in his arms. On catching sight of her baby the woman burst into tears. On being asked what he was doing with the woman's child the man explained that he had made an agreement with the woman to adopt the child. This the petitioner denied, and said she had been "cheated out of her child." The Court ordered the man to give the woman back the baby, whereupon he burst out crying. The aggrieved parties were then ordered to leave the Court, and peace was restored.

THE loss in British officers at the Front, observes the Lahore paper, continues to be amazing. Within one week four have been killed, four seriously wounded, and four slightly wounded, numbers which are out of all proportion to the rest of the casualties. Lieutenant W. E. Tonkins, 38th Dogras, killed, Lieutenant A. T. Crawford, No. 8 Mountain Battery, killed, and Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, severely wounded, had only just rejoined from leave, on which neither happier circumstances would not have terminated for several months. Of the officers killed Lieutenant Tonkins and Lieutenant Bailey were both in the Waziristan expedition 1894-95, and the former took part in the operations on the Chin Lushai frontier in 1889-90. Lieutenant Hughes, 35th Sikhs, was with his regiment at Saakim last year, and only returned to India last December. Major Des Vœux, of the 38th Sikhs, the gallant defender of Gulistan, was also at Saakim. Needless to say, the medal granted to the Saakim expedition has not been issued as yet.

A BURMAN recently charged a little Burman boy of thirteen years of age with running off with his wife, a woman of 22. The Magistrate laughed to himself when the case was placed before him, and told the complainant that a small boy could not be punished for an act of that description. He then ordered the youthful culprit to show the disconsolate husband where his wife was staying. The pair left the Court together.

THE Government of India has found it necessary to issue a public letter to all Local Governments and Administrations drawing attention to the inadequacy of the sentences inflicted by the Courts for the crime of attempting to wreck trains. Great stress is laid on the heinous character of these offences, and the Provincial Governments are asked to see that in future the full measure of the law is meted out to offenders.

A CONTEMPORARY says large numbers of British Indian subjects have already flocked to the parts of East Africa, recently brought within the sphere of British influence, and the construction of the Uganda Railway has attracted to the British African Protectorate a large army of coolies, estimated at between four and five thousand, the bulk of which is formed of the enterprising and ubiquitous Punjabi. These latter have carried with them the chief characteristic of their caste—an inborn love of gambling—and the text is now principle of the dweller among them is their own country. They gamble, quarrel, and assault one another. The railway coolie is said to be particularly troublesome, and to decline to be kept in hand by the conductor in charge of him. Representation has been made to the Government of India by the Consul-General at Zanzibar for the services of a police officer, in view to the organisation of an effective police on the Uganda line.

The latest official report on the progress of the construction works of the Nilgiri Railway, states that all the bridges are complete with girders, and of the major bridges are complete with girders, and others have the masonry work complete; two additional rock platforms are finished, but work is retarded for want of the rack engine, which are being delayed by the strike. The remaining rock have been ordered, and are expected to arrive from England by the end of this year.

IT is understood that the following States maintaining Imperial Service troops have pressed for employment on the frontier:—Maler Kotla, Gwalior, Rampur (for transport only), Jodhpur, Patiala, Nabha, Bahawalpur, Jaipur, Kapurthala, Alwar, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Mysore, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Faridkot, and Sirmoor. The States offering assistance in connection with the frontier are Nepal, Tonk, Baroda, Palanpur, and Chamba. The Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments now present employment are Gwalior, Nauba, Jhind, Sir Pertab Singo, Tonk, Patiala, Kashmir, Cooch Behar, and Dhoolpore.

IT may be of interest to know that it has always been an admitted principle of the Constitution that the Imperial Crown of Ireland was separate and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England. When the succession to the English Crown was altered at the Revolution, and by the Act of Settlement, by the English Parliament, no corresponding Act was ever passed by the Irish Parliament. It was a limitation that the English Parliament, in disposing of the English Crown, disposed at the same time of the appendant Crown of Ireland. O'Connell stated this principle very clearly when he said that whoever was king *de facto* in England was king *de jure* in Ireland. The belief expressed in the leading article in the *Westminster Gazette* of Tuesday last that O'Connell himself proposed a Royal residence in Ireland is, we are assured, wholly grounded. In 1831, after the visit of George IV. to Ireland, O'Connel in response to a proposition from the Lord Carbery of the day, pledged himself to give twenty guineas annually from his own income to help in building an Irish palace for the King.

THE Text of the valuable Coptic Psalter discovered some two years ago in Upper Egypt, and now edited by Dr. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul. This unique manuscript was found by Egyptian peasants in the ruins of an ancient Coptic monastery, enclosed in a stone box which had been firmly fastened into the ground. It was clearly prepared for the use of the monastery, and bidden in some moment of peril, and its discovery bids fair to rank among the greatest of the great "finds" which have been made in Egypt during the last ten years. When the volume reached England the binding could only be opened with difficulty, and the papyrus leaves were brittle. Dr. Budge therefore lost no time in transcribing the manuscript, and the text is now printed page for page and line for line with the original. The Coptic Psalter is a parchment MS. of 153 leaves, measuring 11 3-4 inches by 8 1-4 inches. The quires are twenty in number, and are signed with letters. All the pages were originally numbered with letters one column of text containing thirty-one or thirty-two lines occupying each page. The handwriting is fine and bold but careful, and there is no color-red ornament. It should be noticed also that the manuscript contains the spurious 151st Psalm—a rare and interesting inclusion.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Wednesday, before Justices Banerjee and Wilkins the rule obtained on behalf of Jugal Kissore Mittra, a pleader, to show cause why a sentence of fine of Rs 50 passed by the Sub-division Officer of Gobindpur for contempt of Court should not be set aside, came on for hearing. There was an appeal in the Judicial Commissioner of Ranchi, who upheld the conviction, but reduced the fine to Rs. 16. The offence of which the petitioner had been found guilty consisted in his having remarked to the learned Sub-division Magistrate of Gobindpur in the angry tone with reference to a certain answer which the Court remarked was sufficient, "You may think that sufficient, but I have a right to cross-examine the witness, Sir." Their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, holding that the learned Magistrate might have accepted the explanation of the petitioner as sufficient and dropped further proceedings. The judgment concluded as follows:—"It is of the highest importance in the administration of justice that a perfect good feeling and harmony should exist between the Bench and the Bar, so that on the one hand the Bar may always show proper respect to and always interpret favourably any adverse remarks proceeding for the Bench and the Bench, on the other hand, may excuse any shortcomings, the result of temporary agitation from it may be, an undue zeal interest of the litigants."

THE FAMINE.

THE Central Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund met on the 20th instant, and made further grants of Rs. 50,000 to Bombay and Rs. 60,000 to the Central Provinces, in compliance with urgent demands. The committee's funds were nearly exhausted, but the Bengal Committee kindly saw its way to helping them, and refunded a sum of Rs. 75,000, which they were able to spare, owing to prospects being fortunately brightened in one or two districts, so that the need for charitable relief diminished sooner than was expected.

Mrs. Hauser has written from Delaware, Ohio, U. S. America, intimating that a further consignment of clothes may soon be expected from America. She also sent a remittance in cash for the purchase of 'Saris' and country-made woollen blankets. The committee unanimously voted their best thanks to this charitable lady for her continued interest in the distressed women of India.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending the 18th instant the rainfall was good or moderate throughout Khandesh, in four talukas of Nasik, four of Ahmednagar, one of Poona, one of Sholapur, one of Bijapur, two affected talukas of Dharwar and one of Belgaum. In the rest of the districts the rainfall ranged from 1 to 46 cents, while there was no rain in four talukas of Satara, three of Sholapur, one of Ahmednagar, one affected taluka of Dharwar and one of Belgaum. Standing kharif crops are generally in good condition and rabi sowings are in progress in all the districts, but under rain in Nasik, especially in the eastern tracts. Since the close of the week under report, further rainfall has been reported from the Bijapur District, one taluka of Sholapur, and the affected talukas of Dharwar and Belgaum. The prices of food-grains have fallen in all the affected districts.

The daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants have fallen from 318,238 and 69,236 respectively, in the preceding week to 300,008 and 67,474 in the week under report. The numbers of workers have increased in Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Dharwar and Ratnagiri, while they have decreased in the rest of the districts. The details are as follows:—Nilapur —12,115, Poona —6,774, Ahmednagar —6,789, Poona —140, Nasik —352, Satara —1,047, Khandesh —33, Belgaum —1,325 Dharwar —247 Ratnagiri —76. Test works have also been opened in the Kolaba District, but the detailed returns have not been received. The daily average numbers for relief works have been sanctioned:—Works in connection with the Waghad Tank in Nasik Rs. 34,375, Road from Kharda to Jategaon in Ahmednagar Rs. 47,134, Metal-collecting on the Nagar-Karmala Road in Ahmednagar Rs. 12,500. Three metal-breaking works in Nasik Rs. 1,04,344, Metal-collecting on the Gulag-Hesur Road in Dharwar Rs. 17,248. Special repairs to the road from Palse to Dhond in Poona Rs. 5,463. The inclusion in the famine programmes of the work of metal-breaking for the Novasa-Shevgaon Road in Ahmednagar is being carried out in Sholapore. The Isabar indicate the existence of a small depression to the west of Bombay in the Arabian Sea, and its centre probably lies at 18°N. Latitude and 70° E. Longitude 71° E. The winds around this small depression are cyclonic, and the weather on and off the West Coast is generally fair and pleasant, but in a very unsettled condition. This depression is at present exercising little or no influence on the weather, as will be seen from the rainfall map. Over the Bombay and Ratnagiri, and the high winds prevailing at all the West Coast stations. As, however, rain is falling heavily in the Deccan, and the winds are very probable that the depression will grow slightly deeper. The weather is hence inclined to be more squally and more unsettled on and off the West Coast, but the Malabar Coast and in Gujarat. The following telegram was received by the Meteorological Reporter, Simla Office:—"Cautionary flag signal hoisted Karachi to Bombay."

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Friday:—The barometer has fallen slightly in Kathiawar and luskily to rapidly in North Madras, elsewhere the changes are generally upwards, the rise having been rapid in parts of Burma. The cyclone storm which has to-west of Diamond Island has travelled unusually rapidly across the Bay, and this morning is crossing the Madras Coast between Gopalpur and Vizagapatam. At the same time the depression over the north of the Arabian Sea has developed slightly, but is apparently moving away north-westward. Winds are southerly to south-easterly alongthe Bombay coasts, cyclonic over the Bay, and easterly over sea by the south of Northern India. The south-east wind is blowing at the rate of 40 miles per hour at Gopalpur, thirty miles at False Point and 16 miles at Sangor Island, elsewhere the winds are generally moderate or light and calms are reported at Rajputana. The mean temperature is low over North Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras, but elsewhere the heat is generally excessive. The highest maximum is a hundred and six degrees in Jacobabad. Showery weather is reported in Bur a, Assam, Bengal, the Peninsula and Central Provinces, but elsewhere the weather is fine. The principal rainfall amounts are: over three inches at Mangalore and Mormugao; over two inches at Ahmedabad 2 o-er one inch at Calicut, Karwar, Goa, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sangor, Ralkote, Sopalpur, Trichinopoly, Sibsagar and Taungyi.

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Previously registered	76 16	75 97	78 91	72 01
Friday, September	24. 0 16	0 16	0 16	0 16
Total	77 03	76 31	79 30	72 67
Total fall to 24th Sept. 1896	81 02	85 16	92 62	88 70
Total fall to 24th Sept. 1895	73 34	61 61	61 91	64 74

Rainfall at Bvodia and Port registered 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. Kopkalo 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

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MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	206	41
Wednesday, September 22	1	2
Total	207	43

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	59
Wednesday, September 22	1	63
Total	66	13
Total during previous year up to 22nd Sept.	64	55

B.G.S.J.P. RAILWAY.

	Ghodeshi.		Shols.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	17	39	22	11	21	62
Wednesday, Sept. 22	1	4	2	17	0	5
Total	18	33	24	28	21	87

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ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THIS tournament, which is always a pleasant annual fixture at Nasik, commenced on Monday, the 13th inst., and came to a close on Saturday the 18th inst., and, by general acclamation, was voted one of the pleasantest meetings that has been held for some years. The principal features which led to this pleasant outcome were the general attitude of the Nasik residents, and the enthusiasm infused into the whole proceedings by Mr. Shewan, Judge of Nasik, who is a keen and thorough golfer. He was ably abetted by Mr. R. B. Stewart, acting Collector of Nasik, who, though not so keen a golfer, was liberal in his hospitality, putting up three or four visitors. All the other residents followed suit, and entertained one or more visitors. This gave a general "bon homie" to the whole proceedings, and was in great contrast to the two previous years, when the attitude of residents towards visitors was perhaps somewhat one of indifference, as if the "Golf week" were a thing to be endured and suffered, not appreciated. To this change of attitude must in a very great measure be attributed the example of Mr. Shewan who was not only a keen golfer, but a hospitable host. The result was, the general body of residents fell not behind in this respect, and entertainments in the way of dining out, etc., were the order of the week. The late Judge of Nasik, who is at present Judge of Tanna, and whose family are at present resident in Nasik, was in no way behindhand, and his genial hospitality contributed in no small measure to the harmony of the "week." The weather, as has been already remarked, was lovely throughout, no rain falling to spoil play. The early mornings were as a rule cloudy and cool, and, when the sun came out, a little later, as it occasionally did in the second round, it was invariably tempered by a deliciously cool breeze, which made playing not a pain, but a pleasure. The great feature in this year's tournament was the alteration in the links. The first hole (which in the same as played in recent years) is to be driven between two sets of huts, and the drive has to be particularly straight, as, if you pull to the left, or slice to the right, you are pretty sure to be bunkered by one or other of the huts. The distance is 330 yards, and, in addition to the bunkers already mentioned, the hole has to be played over a cart track, and nuts, which considerably add to the difficulties of successfully negotiating a good lie on the green for a second shot. To the scratch player this is of course a matter of no particular difficulty, but to the mediocre, or inferior player, it is beset with many difficulties. The second hole, or Ridge hole, which is at a distance of 400 yards, is in the direction of the police lines, and it is a hole of no special difficulties, unless excessive water interposes, which it sometimes does. The Sharanpur corner hole, No. 3, which is at a distance of 320 yards, is right across the maidans, and with the exception of a pond or two, and some cart ruts, if you drive well, is not a difficult hole; but the green is atrocious. It is at the foot of a slope, and you have either to play downhill, if you approach short, or play uphill if you drive beyond. Besides this, the green is covered with tufts of grass, and is so patchwork in particular as to be sloppy, so that it is a very difficult green to "put" true upon. The fourth hole is called the "Long hole," and is so in reality, being 453 yards in length, but beyond this, if you drive well, there are in no difficulties, but if you slice, you are probably into the judge's compound or the police adjoining it. Between the "tee," after the fourth hole and the fifth hole, the committee have placed a bunker of cactus, which required to be "carried" properly in order to make a successful drive. After this, there are no difficulties. The 6th, or Gymkhana hole, has to be played properly, to be lofted over the bund, and if this is done successfully, there remains a bunker, first of loose gravel, immediately followed by running water in a nullah, topped with a bunker of cactus, which though not of special consequence to the long driver, or good lofter, has been the cause of considerable loss of temper to excited players. The "short hole," No. 7, or as it is generally called the "quarry hole," is only at a distance of 80 yards from the "tee," but has been the fatal cause of destruction to many players. The quarry has not only to be "carried," but there is a nullah between that and the green. If you negotiate both successfully then it is all right. If you don't, why there's the rub. The 8th hole is the Pigeon hole, over the ground, which, however, has been the cause of loss of many balls, and in which even good players sometimes find themselves, but which the Revd. Mr. Gray holed out in "one stroke," a very successful, but at the same time, lucky performance. The 9th hole, or "home hole" is the usual one over the road, though the "tee" now is placed rather farther back than formerly, and if you negotiate the trees fringing the road, and the cart track between the road and Belgaum, and the minimum 40 to 70 in excess at Lahore, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Jaypore, Ajmere, Bikaner, Benares, Nowmush, Sangor and Jacobabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad, Lahore and Jaypore (97°) and at Bangalore, Hyderabad (92°) over an inch at Rajkot (1·85"), Bombay (1·56") Ahmednagar (1·30"), Sangor (1·28"), and Karwar (1·20"). Slight to moderate showers at Ratnagiri, Colaba, Akola, Malegaon, Cochin, Bangalore and Nagpur, and a few drops at Belfary, Sholapur, Amargabad, Surat, Amraoti, Raipur, Helsen and Trichinopoly. The Isobars indicate the existence of a small depression to the west of Bombay in the Arabian Sea, and its centre probably lies at 18°N. Latitude and 70° E. Longitude 71° E. The winds around this small depression are cyclonic, and the weather on and off the West Coast is generally fair and pleasant, but in a very unsettled condition. This depression is at present exercising little or no influence on the weather, as will be seen from the rainfall map. Over the Bombay and Ratnagiri, and the high winds prevailing at all the West Coast stations. As, however, rain is falling heavily in the Deccan, and the winds are very probable that the depression will grow slightly deeper. 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results in most instances justifying their handicaps. Appended is a list of the scores in detail:—

MEN'S EVENTS.

BOGEY COMPETITION HANDICAP.

Names of Opponents.	Strokes given by Hdcp.	Scores. 1st Round	2nd Round	Gross Score	Nett Score
Reid	Scr	...	...	9	down
Fraser	Scr	4	down	11	..
Chanlier	Scr	4	.. 4	down 8	..
Alcock	5	8	.. 6	.. 14	..
Plunkett	4	4	.. 7	.. 11	..
R B Nixon	3	...	...	...	..
Stewart	Scr	6	down	Square 6	..
Wroughton	Scr	2	down	6 down	12	..
Macdonald	Scr	6	.. 6	.. 12	..
Fry	Scr	2	.. 2	.. 4	..
Penny	Scr	5	.. 5	.. 10	..
Pechey	2	3	.. 3	.. 8	..
Manwaring	2	1	.. 3	.. 4	..
Comber	4	7	.. 8	.. 15	..
Walker	4	4	.. ...	...	..
Jackson	2	3	.. Square	3	..
Anderson	9	3	.. 9 down	12	..
Kiddie	3	1	up	even	1	up
Marston	3	1	up	even	1	up
Jacob	5	4	down	6 down	13	down
H H Stuart	5	4	.. 5	.. 9	..
W L Strange	6	8	.. 8	.. 16	..
A Ferguson	8	6	.. 6	.. 12	..

a 1st b 2nd.

1st prize Kiddie and 2nd prize Jackson.

DRIVING COMPETITION.

Mr Fischer, first drive 208, third drive 220 yds and 2 ft. first.
Mr Chanlier, third drive 225 yds and 2 ft. second.
Also competed:—Messrs. Penny, Jacob, Fry, Kiddie, Strange, Plunkett, Walker, Reid, Ferguson, Wroughton, Fraser, and Stuart.

Mr Fischer wins the drive.

CLEEK AND PULLER COMPETITION.

Names	Handicap	Gross Score	Nett Score
Fraser	Scr	28	28
Penny	Scr	30	30
Bart	1	24	23
Fischer	2	26	24
Reid	Scr	27	27
Chanlier	2	31	29
Macdonald	Scr	33	33
Shewan	Scr	29	29
Manwaring	6	30	24
Comber	4	27	23
Jacob	4	30	26
Anderson	8	36	28
Atkins	1	...	...
Walker	2	...	...
Wroughton	Scr	22	22
Pechey	Scr	26	26
Ferguson	3	31	28
Kiddie	2	29	27
H H Stuart	2	27	25
R B Nixon	1	25	24
Marston	4	28	24

1st prize Mr. Ferguson, and 2nd prize Mr. Wroughton.

R. W. I. G

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARKES AND CO. LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Specially adapted for Travellers and those living in Up-country Stations where medical aid is not readily procurable. Per Bottle Re. 1. Prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas.—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-0; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-0; Pekoe Re. 1-1 Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars apply to Principal, Poona Hotel, Poona.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

PIANOS!! Secondhand Pianos!!! In excellent condition. From Rs. 225 Rs. 250, Rs. 3-0, and upwards. Worth a Trial. Piano Depot, Opp. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT ENGINEER, for an up-country Mill. Apply with copies of Testimonials to "A B," care of this Paper.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and keeping at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India, Persons thoroughly conversant with the treatment of the Native and European country reception and treatment of the Native and European country to India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindostanee preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ON VIEW—Mr. H. S. Elworthy's furniture Victoria, dog-cart, horse, etc., at Banfora Hill, to be sold TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 26th instant.

ON VIEW—Mr. S. W. Chart's valuable furniture, piano, victoria, horse, garden, &c., at Mount Road, Managon, to be sold to-morrow.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready,—Check's, No. 6.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good nailer, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

AIR PISTOLS, with bullets; 1 dozen darts; rarest and cane, complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHO supplies you Mr. King? S. and K. Icewalla, Crawford Market, for Fish, Fruit, etc., to best satisfaction. Cash with order or V. P.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etcetera. Celebrated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Businesses, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "SSA," care of this Paper.

PLAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

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PROGRAMME OF THE
NAVAL AND MILITARY VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
TO TAKE PLACE AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH.

PART I.

1. Overture.....The String Band, 21st Bombay Infantry.
2. Song Comic.....Margarette, ...
Petty Officer J. JENKINS, R. N.
3. Clarionet Solo...Concert Aria for Clario-
net.....Bergsone.
Bandmaster ROBERTSON, 2nd Middlesex Regt.
4. Song .....Mrs. Longo.....
5. Song .....A Drama in one Act:—U. N. Known.
Capt. FLEET, R. N.
6. Song .....Bid me to Love .....Dauvergne Barnard
Mr. NICHOLSON.
7. Steplance .....Jack Robson, A.B.R.N. .....
8. Song.....Ora pro Nobis.....Piccolomini.
Mrs. HOJEL.
9. Recitation .....Mr. Barker's Picture....Millais.
Capt. FLEET, R. N.
10. Topical Song ...Pte. Valentine, R.M.L.I. .....

PART II.

THE BURGLAR AND THE JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Gyres.....Mr. H. E. Staddon, A. M. S.
Parkhurst.....Lce-Corpl. Hayhoe, 2nd Middlesex Regt.
Jos .....Mr. E. J. Christie, 2nd R. I. Rifles.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th October, 1897, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Government letter confirming the re-appointment by the Corporation of Mr. J. H. DaSouzay, I. C. S., as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.
2. Notification to the effect that Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai has been elected a Municipal Councillor by her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.
3. Appointment of member of the Standing Committee in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, deceased. Notices of Motion:—(1) from the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, seconded by Dr. A. G. Vogen, of intention to propose the appointment of Mr. G. W. Rougnton as a member of the Committee as above: (2) From Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola ditto.
4. Appointment of member of the Joint Schools Committee, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, deceased. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, proposing that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola be appointed member of the Committee. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting the vacancy as above.
5. Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—
6. Recommending sanction to the expenditure of Rs.1,000 for payment to the Pinjrapol authorities, for rent of their buildings temporarily occupied as market for two months.
6. Sanctioning subject to approval, transfer of Rs. 2,581-2-9, from savings in the grant for Shaikwar Market and school buildings to sanitary works in the buildings.
7. Recommending sanction to the refund of Rs. 500 to Messrs. Hyder Ali Kasam Ali and Co., deposited by them in 1887 in connection with the drainage of their premises at Byculla.
8. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 179-10-9 to provide half the difference between the amount of pensionary allowance payable to the widow of Mr. Balabhai Jairam, and the balance remaining from last year for payment of pensionary allowance to the widow of Mr. Jairam.
9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 20,965 for payment to 29th November next of grain compensation to persons employed in the different departments of the Municipality.
10. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 14,400 for payment of compassionate allowance to the executors of Mr. Sorabjee Nanrojee Cooper, late Chief Accountant.
11. Recommending sanction to the payment of compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 to Nanoobai, widow of Shaik Abdul Rahiman bin Sheik Ismail, on consideration of her deceased having died of an attack of bubonic plague while in the execution of his duties.
12. Recommending sanction to the employment of further staff for the inspection of insanitary houses in Umarkhari Mandvi districts and neighbouring portions of the City, such as Dongri, Chunkla, &c, at the cost of Rs. 1,455 per mensem.
13. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting Budget Transfers sanctioned up to 22nd September 1897.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—

14. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of offers by Mr. Mohidin Abu maker for the following rights for a period of three years.—(1) of collecting fruit and tapping trees standing in certain Dalur, (2) of collecting and of gathering fruit, tapping trees, and occupying a small house in cert hereof, Rs. 90 per annum.
15. Forwarding statements, showing the expenditure passed and paid by the Municipality and Plague Committee on plague charges up to 21st inst.
16. Memorandum from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to an arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway Company by which the Company authorize the Municipality to lay 6" cast-iron pipe in the Company's boundary wall north of the Masjid Wooden Overbridge, for the carriage of sullage of six houses in Mandvi to Municipal sewer in 32nd Mukri Street on certain conditions.
17. Recommending sanction to the purchase from Mr. Sharam Lexmun o hand at No. 1, Nowroji Hill Road, measuring 8983 square yards or thereabouts, and buildings standing thereon, the same being required for part of the site of the eastern approach to the overbridge to be constructed there at certain rates and on certain conditions.

18 Forwarding memorandum from the Commissioner, and letter from the Executive Engineer on the subject of the improvement of Masjid Bunder Road, and requesting reference from the Corporation before making a recommendation on the subject of the proposed outlay.

19 Reporting with reference to letter from Mr. Aderjee Cawasjee Cooper, on the subject of a drain near his premises at Khetwadi 4th and 5th Lanes, for the carrying of water from a well thereat.

20 Reporting with reference to letter from Emam Halla Kakmich Hasan and other Pathanies, asking for licenses to trade in sheep and goats at the Crawford Road Sheep Market.

21. Forwarding letter from the Deputy Commissioner, with the expression of the Standing Committee's opinion, that the amount levied from Mr. Dhoodiha Krishnaji in respect of his private market, Tardeo Road, should be Rs. 965, as originally proposed by the Commissioner.
22. Forwarding Memorandum from the Commissioner, reporting that "Foot and Mouth Disease" has again broken out among the cattle of Mr. Hall's dairy at Mahalaxmi, and that there were 76 cases in the Bullocks Hospital on 18 August last.
23. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding report by the Health Officer regarding the sailing of Sacred 166 of Mundi at Act III of 1888 (Building) is under the consideration of Government.
24. Government letter, General Department, stating that the proposed amendment of Clause (e) of Section 109 of Act III of 1888 (Building) is under the consideration of Government.
25. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding for approval draft amendments in Chapter XVI, Sections 44 to 53 of the Municipal Act III of 1887, relative to Vital Statistics, Registration of Births and Deaths.
26. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding report, by Mr. James W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, on the scheme which he has formulated for the improvement and escape of flood waters, both surface and sub-soil.
27. Government letter, Public Works Department, stating that Government has been in correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the removal of the remains of rubble from the Kennedy Sea Face, that the Corporation is guilty of procuring a suitable site elsewhere, new arrangements will be made during the current year. Adding that the Government of India are making further enquiries, with a view to planning the re-claiming of the entire foreshore, and the Governor hopes that a satisfactory settlement may soon result.
28. Monthly report of the sick treated in the infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of August 1897.
29. Government letter forwarding Administration Report of the Municipal Corporation of the Bombay College for the year 1896-97, and Government Resolution thereon.
30. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee forwarding extracts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 11th August, 1897.

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 24th September, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

THE close of the rainy season is being heralded here by the usual stormy weather, and the rainfall at the Presidency, though far below last year's abnormal figures, is now not far from the average of former years; while the accounts from the up-country districts have continued favourable, on the whole, to agricultural prospects. With further holidays at the beginning of the week, and advices from the ruling markets for Produce on the other side not of a tenor to give any impetus to our export trade, business here has continued to drag, and the week's transactions have been upon a very small scale. In Cotton of the new crop few contracts have transpired, and a decline in rates took place in sympathy with the fall in Futures in New York; while the stock of old stuff on hand is being taken slowly by local spinners. In Wheat and Seeds we have no change to report. But little *local trade* business in Exchange has been reported this week, and the market has been unsettled by the operations of speculators, whose operations caused a decline on the whole of 3-16d. in rates, our closing quotations, however, showing a fall of 3-32 to 1-8d. from those which ruled a week ago, with a firm feeling in the market. Money has become easy; but rates of discount are unaltered. Government Paper after some fluctuation in price closes unchanged for 3½ per Cents; but nominally ¼ per cent. lower for Threes. Freights have been steady to firm with more enquiry for tonnage to Continental ports for next month. The Import market is virtually unchanged in position and rates.

MONEY.—During the four business days last week on which the Bank was open (having been closed for two days for the Parsee New Year holidays) the cash balance became greater by over 15¾ lakhs, compared with an addition of some 10 lakhs in the week preceding. Business generally was very slow throughout the week, and the demand for Money for purposes of trade was very limited, the figures in the Bank's Statement issued on Tuesday for Monday (which was another holiday), disclosing a net falling off of 22½ lakhs in the requirements in that direction, against a diminution in the previous week of about 18 lakhs. In Government deposits there was little movement last week, the withdrawals at the Presidency offices and branches having aggregated only 3¼ lakhs.

The market has, meantime, become easy; but no change has been made in rates, which remain at 6 per cent., both at the Bank of Bombay and in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened last mail day at 1s. 3 13-16d., for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank medium of remittance was limited. The quotation on Monday for a holiday, and re-opened on Tuesday with a weak feeling, at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. The last-named were scarce and in request, and rates fell during the day 1-16d., all round. On Wednesday the market was steady in tone, at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported sold; and re-sales were in the market at 1s. 3 23-32d., for October delivery. For Bank Paper, ready delivery, there was not much enquiry. At opening, yesterday, the market was apparently very steady at 1s. 3 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. From this level rates fell during the day 1-16d., all round, and closed unsettled. This morning the market opened steadier at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which latter rate a little business transpired. Later on re-sales came out, first at 1s. 3 11-16d.; then at 1s. 3 23-32d., at which more could not be placed. At the close to-day hardened 1-32d. all round, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.	
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1-4d.	
France 3 months' sight	193-3 4 to 197	
Do. 6 months' sight	197 3-4 to 198	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling last mail-day at 96¾ for Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; 92 was quoted for 3 per Cents. On re-opening on Tuesday the tone was firm in view of some advance in rates, say at 99 5-16 both for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents; Threes were quoted nominally at 92. Rates continued firm on Wednesday at 96 5-16 for both Cash and this month's Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and 92 for Threes. Yesterday rates ruled at 96 3/8 for Cash for 3½ per Cents, and 96 5-16 for the Settlement, in a steady market; Threes declined to 91¾. To-day the feeling has been steady at 96⅜ for 3½ per Cents for Cash, for the Settlement the rate of 96 7-16 for the October account, which may be taken as the closing rates; Threes being quoted nominally at 91¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is quoted at 123; and Port Trust Bonds at 106.

SHARES have been dull and neglected. In Mill Scrip prices have shown a slight tendency to favour sellers, while in other Scrip there has been little or no movement. There is a report that a new cotton mill is being started at Ahmedabad, with a capital of Rs. 20, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 15 each, in Lukhmidas S. and W., New Great Eastern, and Queen; of Rs. 10, in Jivraj Balloo; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay Spinning, Manchester, Mahratta and a decline of Rs. 50, in Madras United; of Rs. 25, in Morarjee Goculdas; of Rs. 20, in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 15 each in City of Bombay, and Howard; of Rs. 5, in Ahmedabad, Bombay and China. In Press, English are Rs. 5 lower. In Banks, Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2½, while on the other hand Bank of Madras has declined Rs. 10; and Commercial and Land Mortgage, Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change of any importance in the market for staple "Grey Goods" during the week under notice. The latter part of the month of September is generally dull, and there is no exception to the rule this year. The Bazaar dealers are willing sellers; but upcountry buyers go little beyond their very small orders in hand. Some activity is looked for next week, and should this expectation fail we shall have to wait two or three weeks more for an improvement. Meanwhile, the reports from the consuming districts are generally favourable as to agricultural prospects. In Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods only a limited business has been done at drooping rates. Locally-made Goods are in demand, and have been reported; and some of the smaller Bazaar dealers have begun to make their customary purchases.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist is unchanged, with very little doing. In Local Spinnings a small amount of business has been reported, say about 300 bales in a weak market; but rates closed steady at the following level.

The Clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,600 packages, and of Local some 1,100 bales.

Twist.....	No.	Bale, As.	to	Candy, As.	per lb.
" ..... "	20	" 4	1-2	" 4	7-8
" ..... "	10s	" 4	1-2	" 5	1-4
" ..... "	12s	"	5	" 5	3-8
" ..... "	16s	" 5	1-2	" 6	
" ..... "	20s	" 5	9-16	" 6	1-4
" ..... "	24s	" 6	1-4	" 6	3-4
" ..... "	30s	"	7	" 7	3-4
" ..... "	40s	"	8	" 8	1-4

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*, October-November shipment, at Rs. 21¾ per ton; Bengal was sold, for October delivery, at Rs. 12 per ton; and *Scelpore* at Rs. 12¼. The market closes steady, quotations alongside being as follows:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley ...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
West " ...	"	"
Australian...	"	"
Powell's ...	Rs. 23	Rs. 22 per ton.
Cardiff ...	" 23	" 23 "
Japan ...	" 14½	" 14½ "
Bengal ...	" 12¼	" 12¼ "
Singareni (Ry. daily.)	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Seaham ...	" 12½	" 12½ "
Sancoria ...	" 13½	" 13 "
Deshagur ...	" 13½	" 13 "
Giridhi ...	" 14	" 13½ "
Heilger's ...	" 12½	" 12½ "
Gourangdhi ...	" 12½	" 12½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Business in contracts for future delivery of the new crop of this staple has been very slow again, this week, in view of the small encouragement given to forward operations by the advices from the governing markets, and prices declined considerably in presence of the drop in rates for Futures in New York. Purchases of the remaining stock of last season's crop have been taken by the Mills which have picked up small lots day by day at cheap rates, to meet their current requirements. To-day, the market has been extremely quiet, and no purchases have been reported; but the Mills are still trying to buy cheap lots of ready stuff. In New Crop Cotton prices have further declined somewhat for Broach, for March, and Bengals, for January delivery; but buyers are holding off, expecting still lower rates.

With the exception of some 2¼ inches at Bellary, and 1½ inch at Veerumgaum, the rainfall registered over the Cotton area, since the middle of last week, did not reach an inch in any district, and was virtually confined to portions of the Oomrawattee and Dholleras circles. The telegraphic reports from the districts to hand on Monday continued of a favourable character, the plants flourishing in reasonable weather, and showing bolls in forward districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles. Sowing was completed at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle.

Some more rain was reported by yesterday's telegraphic advices from the districts to have fallen in the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dharwar circles, ranging from 3 inches at Julgaum to 1 1-8 inch at Khangaum in the first-named circle; 2 3-4 inches having been registered at Broach; and 2¼ inches at Hubli; 1¼ inch also fell at Bhownagger, in the Dholleras circle; and nearly 2 inches at Bellary. The crop prospects continued satisfactory over the area generally, the weather being seasonable, and the plants showing bolls more or less forward in the two earlier growths.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Broach, Fine	Rs.	159—3 5-32.
Do. Fully Good	"	148—2 29-32d.
Do. do. January 1898	"	145—2 31-32d.
Do Good	"	141—2 27-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	"	171—3 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	163—3 7-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	"	160—3 9-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	176—3 15-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	"	Nil.
Do. Fully Good	"	173—3 7-16d.
Do. Good	"	161—3 1-16d.
Do. do. May 1898	"	168—3 9-16d.
Oomrawattee, Good	"	nominal.
Do. do. May 1898	"	159—3 9-16d.
Wetoora	"	"
Broach, Fine	"	"
Do. Good	"	"
Do do March 1898	"	188—3 23-32d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are neglected by European shippers to a great extent, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	1,139	7,041	9,956
From 1st Jan. to 23rd September	1,365,619	1,091,048	1,421,643
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	.....	7,914	1,774
From 1st Jan. to 22nd September	483,109	665,164	497,297
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,125	758	4,622
From 1st Jan. to 23rd September	422,959	339,481	192,979

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	6,189	92,785	25,793
Do. from 1st January to 22nd Sept	1,338,603	3,300,231	4,181,451
Linseed for the week	2,119	6,190	1,942
Do. from 1st January to 22nd Sept	397,407	3,243,184	2,573,851
Rapeseed for the week	24,997	34,595	7,130
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	1,730,941	1,013,068	1,984,959
Gingellyseed for the week	994	3,098	3,897
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	384,842	827,313	742,497

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	15,493	32,940
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	2,813	1,331,232	2,339,318
Linseed for the week	18,919	41,371	31,940
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	523,378	2,026,918	2,274,355
Rapeseed for the week	24,424	112,433	1,000
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	1,513,374	1,121,453	1,088,933
Gingellyseed for the week	1,219	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 23rd Sept	458,139	1,033,424	1,037,392

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS].

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 111¾
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 3-4
Bar Silver 29 3-8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending, yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £34,600,000; (Decrease, £700,000); Public Deposits, £24,000,000; Increase, £1,100,000); Other Deposits, £29,500,000; Decrease, £900,000); Other Securities, £22,300,000; Increase, £1,200,000); Notes and Gold, £22,300,000; Decrease, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta left here for Aden, at 11 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here for Aden, at 5 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta, left here at 4 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Ras Elba, 1,769 tons, Captain E L Moore arrived in harbour yesterday, from London. 24th August, with a general cargo, and 41 horses. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE BISN Co's ss Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain F Packham, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, 20th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr H P Donvis Mr F Chisholm, and 15 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's ss S Branksome Hall, 2,555 tons, Captain W H Wood, R N R, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, 23rd August. With a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Thackwall, Mr Hide, Mr Glascock, Mr and Mrs Sidebotham, Mr Whitby. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Ras Elba	Moore	London, Aug. 24.
	S Branksome Hall, ss.	Wood	Liverpool, Aug. 23.
	Kilwa ss	Packham ...	Calcutta, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Roma s	Manvaring..	Galle.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nourjahad, for Gen., Lisbon, Antwerp.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD WOLSELEY AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Lord Wolseley was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow, to-day, and in a speech made on the occasion urgently advocated an increase in the number of our Line Battalions.

The responsibilities of the Army, he said, increased without any corresponding addition to its strength.

His Lordship said that, though Great Britain was the most peace-loving nation in the world, she was always at war somewhere.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE QUESTION.

The Resolution passed at the meeting of Clearing House bankers has been forwarded to the Bank of England, entirely disapproving of a Silver Reserve.

DINNER TO PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

At a farewell dinner given to Prince Ranjitsinhji at Cambridge, to-day, he said he was proud that his uncle was fighting for the Queen on the Indian frontier, and he could assure his hearers that if they knew the feelings of our Indian troops, and especially the Rajputs, they need never fear a foreign foe.

PROPOSED CRUISE OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

SEPT. 24.

The *Times* states that the Duke of York will hoist the broad pennant on board H. M. S. Terrible, in April, as Commodore of a Squadron of three cruisers. The cruise will last for twelve months, during which time his Royal Highness will visit the principal Colonies.

DANGER IN THE EGYPTIAN PRESS.

The editor of a Cairo native paper writes to the *Standard* advising the Indian authorities to intercept Egyptian and Arabic newspapers, as being more dangerous than the Turkish papers.

A CONTRADICTION.

The Paris *Figaro* is authorised to contradict the statement of the *Jour al des Debats* that M. Hanotaux had agreed to the abrogation of Article IV. in the Siamese Treaty of 1893.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

Five of the great Cotton Employers, associations in the North of England have made proposals to the spinners for a reduction of wages of five per cent.

If the proposal is approved notices will be issued affecting sixty millions sterling of capital.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left here, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MADRAS.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 24.

An accident, attended with loss of life, occurred in the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Mysore State Railway, about midnight, to the down train, which left here at 9-25 p.m., for Mysore, last night.

It appears that the bridge over the river, near Maddur, 46 miles from here, had been washed away by the heavy rains, and the driver of the engine, failing to see it in the dark, ran his train into the gap.

The engine, one second, and four third class carriages, filled with passengers, went over into the water below, and the loss of life has been great, though full particulars are not yet to hand.

Several bodies have been recovered.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

The Government of India has sanctioned, as a special case, the grant of travelling expenses to clerks of the Gun Carriage Factory in Bombay, and the artificers of the Bombay Arsenal and Gun Carriage Factory, who were compelled to leave their homes, and reside outside of Bombay on account of the plague.

THE WORK OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

APPRECIATION BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

In a resolution on the last year's work of the Survey Department, the Government of India acknowledge the value of what has been accomplished in all branches, and pay special tribute to the efficiency of General Stratham's direction. The most interesting operation notified amongst a very large number of points referred to is the completion of a telegraphic determination of difference of the longitude between Greenwich and Karachi which was begun last year by two parties working under Captains Burrard and Lenox-Conuyngham, and which provides final datum for the Indian Longitudes.

The resolution decribes how arcs were measured from Karachi through Germany to Geenwich with check arcs, via Bushire, and adds that the final result was to increase the error which had already been suspected in the accepted longitude of Madras by 0·308 seconds or about 150 yards linear. The work was carried on through under considerable difficulties.

A comparison between Karachi-Bushire and Karachi-Jask-Bushire arcs shows that very high accuracy was attained, and the results reflect great credit upon the officers to whom they are due.

In the course of their operations they received the most ready and valuable assistance from the German Government and its officials, from various officials in England, and from the the officers of the Indo-European Telegraph company, to all of whom the cordial acknowledgments of the Governor-General in Council are due.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

...e Department.—Messrs. Addis and Cowley ...he Indian Civil Service.

...rvices of Surgeon-Lieutenants Hooton and ... Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of ...ry Department.

...orks Department.—Mr. R. M.Macdonald ...General, Public Works Department, ...ix months' extension of service at ...

...partment.—Colonel Black A. A. G. ..., Bombay Command, officiates in com... ...nd-Class District, vice Brigadier-Ge... ...ond, on service.

...rgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Blood offi... ...e Administrative Medical Staff, vice ...onel Townsend, on service.

... Trevor, 20th Bombay Infantry, is ... the Staff Corps.

... Lieutenant Mason, Barrack Depart... ...mbay, is promoted Captain; Lieutenant ...ceeding him as Assistant Commissary, ... Haney, acting for Mr. Hobbs as Deputy ...ut Commissary, with the honorary rank of ...nant

...ers. Colkers, Thipthorp, Madel, and Duck...th are gazetted to the Subordinate Medical ...partment, Bombay.

... Major Birch, 5th Bengal Infantry, retires from December next.

Lieutenant Devlin, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission, but retains his rank with permission to wear uniform.

Marine Department—Commander Finny is gazetted to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, from the 2nd October next, vice Wilson, on furlough.

Sub-Lieutenant Harold, Indian Marine, is granted one year's furlough.

Messrs Maclean, Larkins, and Jones are confirmed in the posts of Deputy Director-General, Director, and Chief Superintendent, respectively, of the Telegraph Department.

Mr. H. Leeson, lately junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, Calcutta, succeeds Mr. Thornton as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, on the 1st November next, when the latter reverts to District work in the North-West Provinces.

...ed to Kamptee, as the Executive Medical Officer, ... has

LORD SANDHURST AND PLAGUE MEASURES IN POONA.

MEETING AT THE COUNCIL HALL.

NEW SEARCH-PARTIES TO BE CONSTITUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst invited a number of members of the Municipality and others to meet him at the Council Hall to discuss means to stamp out the plague.

They were admitted, first a few at a time. His Excellency listened to their suggestions. It was proposed by the rich persons having several houses, that they be allowed to segregate their sick from the healthy members of their families. It was also pointed out that great distress was occasioned by the want of provision for high-caste patients in plague hospitals.

Lord Sandhurst promised to consider these and other points, and the gathering assembled in the Council Hall, where his Excellency repeated the suggestions that had been made. He said there did not appear any serious objection to soldiers being employed.

It is proposed to select a Native Commissioner, one European, two Native soldiers, and one European nurse, to constitute the search party. At present there would be fifteen search parties.

His Excellency then called on Khan Bahadur Padamjee to give the Chairman of the Plague Committee the names of respectable gentlemen willing to serve as volunteers. His Excellency then thanked those present for their attendance.

A meeting will be held on Sunday next, in the city of Poona, to consult the people, and to select volunteers to serve with the search-parties.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The following notification, dated 13th April 2897, by the Government of Bombay, General Department, is re-published :—Poona Volunteer Corps—Captain Booth, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Adjutant with effect from the 1st April, the date on which he assumed the appointment.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Willard, Royal Engineers, having been posted to Bombay Command on completion of temporary duty in the Public Works Department, is posted in Quetta Circle of the Military Works Department, and is ordered to proceed to Quetta. Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, Simla, Lieutenant Farewell, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Bombay Division, Military Works, for service with the troops operating in Peshawar Valley.

Army Medical Staff—Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, the undermentioned Medical Officers have been detailed for duty with No. 24 Combined Field Hospital :—Surgeon-Majors Yourdi and Barzen (tour expired) :—Surgeon-Majors Woodhouse and Henderson.

Admission of Staff Pay is authorised to the undermentioned officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, under provisions of para. 40 of Field Service Departmental Code :—Lieutenant Tarver, 24th Bombay Infantry; Sergeant Whelley, Lancashire Fusiliers; and Lance-Sergeant Beawver, of the Durhams.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted and ordered by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Captains Newnham, 19th Bombay Light Infantry, Hood, No. 1 Mule Mountain Battery; Lieutenant Lane, 28th Bombay Pioneers; Paul, 26th Bombay Infantry; Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry; and Macnamara, 13th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers has been ordered to return to duty :—Surgeon-Major Otley, Indian Medical Service, embarking at Brindisi on the 22nd August.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, during the period, under leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain (temporary Major) Grantham, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for one year (pension service nineteenth year commenced 1st November 1896).

Royal Irish Rifles, 2nd Battalion.—Major Seton, six months, medical certificate.

Commissariat Transport Department—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Cody, six months, medical certificate.

Royal Artillery—Major Harvey, 21st Company Southern Division, from 30th to 29th November 1897, on medical certificate.

Border Regiment—Lieutenant Pigott, from the 7th September to the 23rd November, on medical certificate.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME FOR 1897-98.

The following is the programme for the Troops in the Bombay Presidency during 1897-98, which will be carried out as under :—Royal Artillery, L. Battery, from Kirkee to Secunderabad, leave 26th October, arrive 30th November, and march, complete with horses and guns, to Secunderabad, to exchange establishments at Sholapore on the 10th November with the S. Battery, to attend the Secunderabad R. A. Practice Camp, beginning about the 4th December, the S. Battery, from Secunderabad to Kirkee, leave 22nd October, arrive 26th November, and march, complete with horses, to attend the Hinjouri R. A. Practice Camp, beginning about 12th January; the 10th Field Battery from Rawalpindi and Maridki, leave Rawalpindi 16th, arrive 3rd November, leave Ahmedabad 22nd, and arrive 15th February; 21st Field Battery, from Bangalore to Ambala, leave 12th November, and arrive Poona 5th January, to exchange establishments at Belgaum ont he 13th and 14th December with the 40th Battery, on arrival at Poona, to proceed to Hinjouri Camp,and on termination to continue to march to Ahmednagar, arriving there on the 27th idem ; 26th Field Battery, from Kamptee to Kirkee, leave 20th November, arrive 8th January to attend the Hinjouri Camp; 31st Field Battery, from Mian Mir to Hyderabad, leave 21st October, arrive 1st December ; 37th Field Battery from Deesa to Karachi ; 40th Field Battery from Ahmedasgar to Bangalore, leave 16th November, arrive 17.h January, to exchange establishment at Belgaum to practice at the Nanddirog Camp, beginning about the 18th January ; 47th Field Battery from Hyderabad to Mian Mir, leave 25th November, arrive 31st January ; and 53rd Field Battery from Karachi to Deesa, the dates to be notified hereafter ; the 55th Field battery from Ahmedabad to Rawalpindi, leave 12th November, arrive Muridki on the 5th February for practice, exchange establishments with the 10th Battery ; 72nd Field Battery from Kirkee to Kamptee, leave 15th January, arrive 2nd March, and on completion at the Hinjouri Camp to March to Kamtee.

Garrison Artillerey—No. 3 Company Eeastern Division, from Bombay to Rangoon, leave 20th October, arrive on the 1st November, sailing in the Dalhausie from Bombay on the 20th October ; No. 1 Company Eastern Division, from Fort St. George to Karachi, leave 23rd October, arrive 26th idem, embarking in the Canning ; No. 7 Company Southern Division, from Quetta to England, leave 2nd January from Karachi, embarking in the Avoca ; No. 23 Company Southern Division, from Bombay to Quetta, leave 11th March, arrive on the 18th, sailing in the Canning ; No. 28 Company Southern Division, from Quetta to Bombay, leave 16th March from Karachi, and arrive on the 19th ; No. 11 Company Western Division, from Karachi to Fort St. George, leave 29th October, and arrive on the 3rd November at Calicut ; No. 18 Company Western Division from Rangoon to Bombay, leave 15th November, and arrive 25th, embarking in the Canning ; No. 25 Company Western Division from the Cape to Quetta, arriving on the 22nd January.

No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners from Kirkee to Quetta, leave 22nd March, and arrive 30th.

British Infantry—South Lancashire from Kamptee to Ahmednagar, leave 27th December, arrive 30th.

Lancashire Fusiliers from Quetta to Malta, leaving on the 2nd January from Karachi.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Captain Bretherton succeeds Major Yeilding as Commissariat TransportOfficer atBandipur Kashmir; Lieutenant Howell succeeding Captain Bretherton at Gilgit.

The extension of Captain Westlake's services in the Army Remount Department is sanctioned for another two years.

Officer proceeding to Pekin to study Chinese will be allowed one year instead of eight months' leave as heretofore.

Government have sanctioned the recruitment from the Indian Army of two hospital assistants and 175 Sikhs for service in Central Africa to replace the men lent to the British Central African Administration in 1895, who will return, in February next, to India, on completion of their three years service.

THE FAMINE.

SITUATION IMPROVING GENERALLY.

The famine relief-works are now closed in the North-West Provinces, but a quarter-million people there are still under gratuitous relief. The totals for the whole of India and Burma now are 9,39,242 on relief-works, and 9,12,531 under gratuitous relief.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL ELLES'S CAMP.

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

General Elles's force was at Kuzchinarai yesterday. Two of his camp followers were killed and two wounded outside his camp on Tuesday night.

Nawagai Khan has destroyed the forts of the villagers responsible.

The enemy lost sixty killed in the attack on General Blood's camp.

RAID BY THE MASSUZAIS.

A HEADMAN CARRIED OFF.

Two hundred Massuzais, who with the Chamkannis are again on the move, raided a village six miles from Sadda Kurram Valley on Tuesday and carried off the headman. No shots were fired, and the surprise by the swordsmen was so effectual that the Kurram Militia Guard in the next village knew nothing of the affair until too late to do anything.

GENERAL ELLES' MOVE AGAINST THE HADDA MULLA.

SEPT. 24.

No further news is to hand from General Elles, who advances to-day from the Bedmani Pass, where he camped last night to attack the Hadda Mullah's village of Jirobi.

General Meiklejohn leaves the sick behind him under guard, and advances, to-day, from Panjkora to support General Jeffreys' Brigade, and escor back the wounded.

In consequence of the recent developme nts, th Tirah Expedition is very unlikely to actually star until about the 9th October.

Sayed Akbar has again got together a gathering. He is now in a rage from which he is reported to be once more preparing to attack.

ATTACK NEAR GENERAL ELLES' CAMP.

TWO FOLLOWERS KILLED.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Nahaki, 23rd September (Kuzchinari, 22nd September), states :—A messenger from Likarch to Nahaki was stopped and turned back last night, and a flock of goats on their way to camp, within a mile and a-half, were carried off, two Commissariat followers being killed and two wounded. This is in a supposed friendly territory.

THE OPERATING FORCES.

CONCENTRATION AT KUZCHINARI.

The attack on General Blood's Camp last night was not a serious one. Parties of the enemy evidently came to remove the dead, and hastily buried them under stones in a nullah. General Blood, with the Divisional Staff has left for General Jeffrey's Camp. General Westmacott's Brigade and General Wodehouse's Brigade (now commanded by Colonel B. C. Graves, of the 39th Garhwali is) concentrated at 9 a.m. at Kuzchinari, meeting opposition on their march. Cavalry patrols beyond the village were fired on by the enemy, large bodies of whom were seen. One horse of the 13th Bengal Lancers was badly hit.

The Khan of Nawagai undertakes to destroy the towers of the villages responsible for this.

There is good reason to believe these same villagers were responsible for the murder of the followers last night.

Three standards are now visible on a knoll at the foot of the Bedmanai Pass ; two are Musa Khels, and one Mira Khel.

All is quiet on the line of communications.

THE ATTACK ON CAMP NAWAGAI.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MARTINIS IN THE ENEMY'S HANDS.

* LAHORE, SEPT. 23.

Later details of the attack on Camp Nawagai state that the tribesmen were in great force, and had a large number of Martini rifles, whilst one Lee-Metford at least was heard to crack from amongst them.

Fire was kept up almost incessantly for the first hour, and the attack lasted till about 10 o'clock.

All the tents were ordered to be struck as they afforded too much of a mark for the enemy's fire. The discipline of the troops was very good, and prevented anything like a rush being made, all though the Mullahs could be heard inciting the tribesmen to close, and a tom-tom was constantly kept vigorously going ; but they were not keen enough for it, although their cries of "Allah" were heard from a fairly short distance where the ground favoured an approach under cover.

As the moon rose the firing was slackened as well as the enthusiasm of the attack and shouting, and the beating of the drums went gradually farthera way, although the shooting did not end until the moon was well overhead. The Mountain Battery aided with star and other shells fired occasionally during the attack.

Our loss is very slight, considering the amount and duration of fire brought to bear :—Killed, one, of the Queen's ; of the Native Ranks, wounded 6, severely 9. Some horses were killed and wounded, as also camels and mules.

A few dead men were found lying round the Camp as specimens of the effect of the Dum-Dum bullet, but the loss to the enemy it is impossible to estimate.

After the moon rose, a Company went out to clear the ground round the Camp and found a sniper up a tree.

THE TIRAH FIELD FORCE.

THE EXPEDITION DEFERRED TILL OCTOBER.

The individuals and units composing the Tirah Field Force are already beginning to pass at Kohat, and in a fortnight or so we may expect to see a large Expedition against the Afridis well under weigh. All question of General Blood reaching Peshawar on the original date fixed (Sept. 24th) is obviously at an end, and until the Mohmand business is over, the Tirah Expedition cannot begin.

General Blood will take at least another week on that reckoning and the Tirah Force will not be ready to start until the 6th or 7th of October.

* Appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

FRONTIER TRIBESMEN'S STRATEGY.

We suppose that seldom before in semi-savage warfare writes the *Pioneer* has certain strategical principles stood out so markedly in their influence on the operations as during the present frontier risings. Our outposts round the frontier are not for aggression, put to keep out when we have got until reinforcements arrive. After the Maizar affair the Tochi garrison was perfectly able to hold its own : the men who fought at Maizar would have taken some storming out of their frontier posts, and supplies were plentiful. Similarly, at Chakdara and Malakand our magnificent defence enabled us to keep our grasp of the Lower Swat Valley until we were in a position to assume the offensive. Again, from Peshawar it has been possible to keep the Mohmands in the hills on one side and the Afridis on the other, the bulk our display of force from Kohat is confining the trouble in those parts to the hill-country. Let it be clearly noted that all the troops originally on the ground were simply the ordinary cheap garrisons of peace time. They were and are, in fact, that old friend of our rallitary readers—the "containing force." At Tochi, Malakand, Shahkadr, Bara, Jamrud, Samana our regiments could not at first, move to act on the offensive, but the value of their presence has been proved just the same ; they were all troops on a peace footing, with no expensive free commissariat clothing, no special concessions beyond the fact that in one or two cases the sepoys were getting free rations. So much then for a practical example of the value of a "containing force." But

A CONTAINING FORCE CANNOT CONTAIN FOR EVER,

and as also active operations were and are required first in Tochi, then in Swat, then in the other directions, moveable forces are the order of the day. But it is to be hoped for the benefit of the taxpayer that another strategic maxim may not be ignored—we mean the value of "interior lines." To put it roughly our forces from Quetta to Abbottabad form a cobweb whole connected by railways, roads and telegraphs. Some of these forces can march, some cannot for the simple reason that there is not enough transport. Our frontier foes on the other hand are like the fingers of a hand, wide opened. For various reasons they cannot act together. We would in consequence suggest that in operating against them the principles of the "containing force" and of the "interior lines" be kept well in mind. There are large mobilised forces at the ends of the present line of operations ; as these mobile forces finish their local duties let their peace be taken by troops on a peace footing to act as a containing force. For instance field artillery has shown its immense value during recent operations, and whoever is responsible for its present bold employment, where formerly the weaker mountain artillery only would have been used, has done.

A GREAT SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

But wheeled artillery has its limitations and so will naturally fall into its place as a most valuable adjunct to the various containing forces. Infantry, field artillery and cavalry on a peace footing can be pushed forward into Swat, up the Khyber (when the moveable forces have once cleared the same), into the Kurram Valley and up the Tochi ; all these forces can be moved up by easy stages with camel transport and need have no transport left them for aggressive operations. The aggressive force would then consist of the various mobilised brigades ; the whole constituting a force, some immoveable and simply "containing," the remainder acting on interior lines and smashing up in detail all tribesmen that may be in arms.

A STUBBORN OPPOSITION.

In spite of official optimism writes the *English-man* there can be scarcely any doubt that the four brigades now operating in the Mohmand country are meeting with a stubborn opposition, which is likely to considerably delay General Sir Bindon Blood's arrival at Peshawar in order to take part in the Tirah Expedition. It was arranged that Adamullah, or the Hadda Mullah as the telegrams call him, who was threatening Nawagai with a force which is estimated at times at 4,000 and again at 12,000, was to be finally brought to book on Tuesday. The fanatic priest however, did not wait to be attacked, and, as will be seen from the telegrams which appear elsewhere, made several attempts to rush Sir Bindon Blood's camp on Monday night. The attacks were repulsed, but not without some loss on our side, General Wodehouse himself being wounded. Further south General Jeffreys has not succeeded in clearing his right flank of the enemy who are hanging in his vicinity with remarkable persistency. His brigade came into action, for the third time, on Monday, but details of the fighting are still wanting. There is one unpleasant feature about the opposition being offered to General Blood which cannot be overlooked. The Mohmands not only have the reputation of being

A COWARDLY RACE,

but it is a well-known fact are wretchedly armed. Their total fighting strength is only 10,000, and the strongest clans in point of numbers have let us pass through their country without resistance. Our special correspondent states that the attack on General Blood's camp was preceded by a "heavy breech-loader fire." There is therefore every indication that the Mohmands are receiving outside assistance. We have already given reasons for supposing that General Jeffrey is opposed by Usman Khels. This tribe, however, does not extend to Nawagai, and the gathering with the Adamullah is not likely to contain any of these hillmen. In determining the elements of the Mullah's lashkar two important facts have to be remembered. One is that he has come to command of the Amir's soldiers took part in the rush on Shabkadr a month ago and the second is that the Amir claims to exercise authority over the Mizai Valley, which lies scarcely a dozen miles from General Blood's camp. Last year the Amir attempted to

COLLECT TAXES BY FORCE

from the inhabitants of the valley, and it was only owing to the alarming representations of Mahamal Sharif, Khan of Nawagai, who thought he was likely to be swallowed up, that the Government of India issued peremptory orders to the Amir to withdraw his troops. Abdur Rahman has, however, never abandoned his claims to Mitai, which he now sees likely to fall into English hands. The suspicions, which the facts enumerated above give rise to, are most grave. Unpleasant as the duty may be, it seems incumbent on the Foreign Office to press Abdur Rahman for proof that none of his soldiers in garrison at either Jellalabad or in the Kunar Valley have re-enlisted under the banner of Adamullah.

GENERAL JEFFREYS,

continued to inflict punishment upon the Mamunds on the 19th and 20th September as they would not comply with the terms offered. This clan, which is supposed to number 15,000 fighting men is showing much determination, and though suing for mercy still refuses to surrender its own rifles and those captured on the 16th. Its fortified villages are being dealt with in turn, Zaigadrai, four or five miles from Inayat Kila was destroyed on the 19th, no casualties occurring among the troops. One of the court functions, Asalat against Zogai, once owned by Umra Khan. This village lies on the slope of the hills at the far end of the valley, and the tribesmen gathered to defend it. They were dispersed, but not without some fighting. Second-Lieutenant G. N. S. Keane, unattached list, 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, being wounded, the former severely. Nine men of the Buffs and two sepoys were wounded. General Jeffreys has demonstrated the ability of the troops, when divided into weak parties sweep, to the valley from end to end.

GENERAL BLOOD

left Nawagai on Thursday, riding down to Inayat Kila to see how the operations against the Mamunds were progressing. His had previously made over General Wodehouse's Brigade to General Elles, who united it with General Westmacott's Brigade on the 16th for the attack on the Hadda mullah's gathering holding the Badmanai Pass. These two brigades should have been in action on Wednesday, and news regarding which, I believe, should be received to-day. There may possibly have been some sharp fighting owing to the presence of the Shirwani contingent with the Haddah mullah. The force at General Elles's disposal should, however, have been quite sufficient to clear the Bedmani Pass, and thus open the road for a further forward movement upon Jarobi at the head of the Bohai Valley.

THE AFRIDIS

appear at last to have realised the danger which surrounds them now that the preparations for invading Tirah are being made. They recently held a big Jirgah, and decided to send a deputation to Kabul to ask the Amir to help them. They are said to have resolved to fight whatever Abdur Rahman's answer may be. We have no doubt that the Amir will give a reply similar to that which he gave when the Wazirs asked for assistance, that is, he will decline to embroil himself in a quarrel between the British Government and the tribesmen. Nothing has occurred to show that he has any intention of departing from the line of policy which he has so far followed. Some of his subjects have plainly again set his orders at defiance, as the attack upon General Bloods camp at Nawagai proved, but this was only to be expected with fighting going on so near to Afghan territory. The Afridis may also receive help secretly from sympathisers in Afghanistan, but the Amir is likely to repeat his commands that tribal contingents on his side of the border are to be dispersed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba..	0	0	7
B Mandvie, Chuckla & Dongri	0	2	21
C Fanaswadi	0	1	10
D Khetwadi	0	0	9
E Maragon, 2nd Naigads, and Kamatipura.....	14	0	40
F Parel	0	0	12
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	9
Total...	13	10	119
Total to date...12,935 a One from Poona.		10,891	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	0

PLAGUE AND RATS.

Dr. H. A. L. Howel, in charge of the Colaba District, reported to the Plague Committee yesterday that some dead rats were found in a house at Lower Colaba, and that he had taken the necessary measures. The report further stated that healthy rats were returning in Upper Colaba.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Thursday last 83 persons were admitted in the Wari Bunder Camp, 40 were discharged, and 248 remained under observation at the close of the day. Three persons were discharged from the pilgrim shed, leaving 275 under observation.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there were three fresh admissions on the 22nd instant. The total mortality was 13, out of which six deaths were recorded in hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 72.

PLAGUE IN MANDVIE DISTRICT.

During the inspection of B. Ward by the medical officer of the district, two fatal cases of cholera and two of plague were discovered. Three plague cases were also found and removed to the Grant Road Hospital.

PLAGUE AND FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Plague Committee acknowledge with thanks the following further seems subscribed towards the Plague and Famine Relief Fund :—Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 500 ; Bai Motlibai Fardoonji Aibless, Rs. 25.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain C. L. Daniel, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bruttan, Mr	Mahoney, Hyrd
Blackwell, Mr	Murray, Mr W
Cochrane, t	Phillips, Mr R
Coleridge, Mr	Rainey, Mr H J
Hooper, Mr and Mrs	Wright, Mr
Kerr, Mr R M	

FOR BRINDISI.

Gordon, Lieut	Tucker, Mr I.
Hill, Mr and Mrs	Vaughan, Mr W
Her.fal, Mrs	Vass Agnew, Captain
Jameson, Miss	Watts, Mr W

FOR ADEN.—Mr Hyderbhoy.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

THE Literary Mind grows more and more exercised by the difficulty of finding titles which have never been used before. The present conditions, indeed, to the novelist, the poet, and the dramatist are becoming intolerable. The author finds a title which pleases him and suits his work. His title is advertised ; somebody writes to claim it. I have had such letters by the dozen. The owner writes in a rage—what is the meaning of this audacious and open theft of his property ? Or plaintively cannot a humble follower of letters at least keep what is his ? Or, from a business point of view—am I prepared to compensate the owner for damage done to his book by taking his title ? Generally it is a book utterly unknown, long forgotten, dead and buried. Never mind ; the title is the author's property, or the publisher's if he has sold it. I should like, very much, to see a case brought into court and damages proved. I remember one instance in which a gentleman, writing from the *Sun is Splendour*, Drury Lane, or some such choice address, indignantly demanded compensation for the use of his title. He was invited to call and discuss the case ; he came, accompanied by a decayed person, whom he called his adviser ; he, himself, was in a condition which called aloud, as architects say of a church, for restoration ; he was also in liquor ; and he interrupted his friend's statement of the damage by offering on the spot to square it for a sovereign. He was bundled out and nothing more was heard of him. Now I offer two suggestions to novelists : one is to go back thirty or forty years and to look through the advertisement of novels and poems. Ninety-nine out of a hundred are clean dead and gone, and forgotten. These titles may be available without any infringement of law or commandment. Perhaps, however, this method has already been attempted.

Another and a simpler method. There is no copyright in a story ; that is to say, the leading *motif*, the cardinal situation, of a story has done duty over and over again. The search for hidden treasure had been done a dozen times before Stevenson took it over ; once by a greater master in story telling than Stevenson. Even characters are sometimes stolen. A certain gentleman, who shall be nameless, once did me the honour of transferring a character straight out of my pages to his own. Another transferred my story under another name to the stage. I did not think it worth while to complain, because in these cases the "conveyer" has never, strange to to say, heard of the book in question. In poetry, I am given to understand, it is far worse. If the melodic minor poet, so correct with his metres, were pulled to pieces, there would be nothing left of him but a shadow, a simulacrum, a nebulous page. Very well. If such great liberties may be taken with the story, why so much fuss about the title ? Is it considered the distinctive part of a story ? But the distinctive part must be the plot and the characters. The former has hardly ever been used before, the latter very often. No. The distinctive part of any story is the treatment—that is, the author. We see a book called "Treasure Island." We buy Stevenson, not the old story. Therefore I propose that every author shall have a right to call and use and allow every person to use whatever title he pleases, provided that he signs his book with his own name. We can then, if we please, buy Stevenson's "Treasure Island ;" or Smith's "Treasure Islands ;" or Jones's "Treasure Island," which ever we please. And if a happy title strikes us, the only thing we should consider would be the wisdom of standing besides the previous "occupiers" of this title. Certain titles would thus be avoided for a good many years to come. Others would be a proof of decay or oblivion were a title, once belonging to a popular story to come into use again.

I have visited an ancient town, which contains an ancient court-house. I do not know now old it is, but the arrangement and the furniture are probably as old as anything of the kind in the country. They "claim" six hundred years for the wooden spiral springs, which are the court furniture. Apart from the furniture, the arrangement of the court is most certainly ancient. It is oblong in shape ; it is divided into three spaces of unequal breadth. In the last and largest is a table and chairs, with chairs, still accommodate the justices ; the table is modern, so are the chairs ; the platform is ancient. Below stand the table and benches for clerks and council ; on the right hand side are two narrow benches for the jury. In the days when I was there, were made as uncomfortable in the thirteenth as in the nineteenth century. A spacious and convenient box for the jury is, of course, a thing never to be granted them. Two small squares are left for prisoner, and at the other side two corresponding boxes for the witnesses. At the bar between the prisoners and the witness stood the officers and wardens. Then came another area, in which, I believe, were placed prisoners awaiting their turn, and the witnesses in the cases to be heard. Then a barrier strong and high, with a wooden door studded with nails. This was to keep out the public. They could stand there ; the trial was public, but they must not crowd in or press upon the witnesses and the prisoners. This court-house has been used for trials for 600 years at least. How many prisoners does that represent ? How many wrecks of life ? How many hangings, floggings, pillories, stocks, shames, and degrace does this long period represent ?

I observe in the *Times* an appeal from the rector of Lyminge, Kent, for the restoration of the church of St. Ethelburga in that parish. He asks for £1,000. I should like to see the church for which he appeals. He says that it was "restored" by St. Dunstan in 965. Evidently, therefore, it was much older than St. Dunstan. He speaks as if the present church is the very building so restored. In that case I was always taught that the oldest perfect Saxon Church is that of Bradford-on-Avon, but that there are Saxon "bits," as towers, windows, etc., scattered here and there. As to the saint to whom the church is dedicated, she was one of the most beautiful characters of her time and people. She was the daughter of Ethelbert by his wife Bertha, daughter of King Charibert. She was wife of Edwin, King of Northumberland ; she was a friend of Bishop Erkenwald of Saint Paul's, London ; she was the great aunt of St. Hilda, of Whitby. One church is dedicated to her in London ; part of it is the oldest church building that remains in London. It is very fitting that it should stand close to the cathedral dedicated by the Bishop, her friend. When her husband, King Edwin, was killed in battle, Ethelburga went back to her native place, and lived out the rest of her life at Lyminge. The Anglo-Saxon Saints are all interesting. We spoke in these columns once about the boy Saint Kenelm—but Ethelburga's shadowy figure is, I think, the most beautiful of any. If I can find time to visit the church I will tell you all about it.

The most sociable, the most gregarious, the most cheerful of the centuries, for the middle class, the merchant and trading class of London, was the eighteenth. I have been for a great many years, off and on, occupied in considering this time and making notes upon it, and finding stories in it. The period was troubled with great faults. It drank too much ; it became fat and short of breath ; it lost its courage, so that King Mob lifted his head and did what he pleased ; it was a selfish century, and paid no heed to the responsibilities of wealth, so that we still suffer from the brutal ignorance of the common sort. But it was cheerful. At coffee house, tavern, and club—the club was a part of the tavern generally —there was a perpetual flow of talk and laughter and song. They played practical jokes on each other ; a man was noted for one story or one song—Oliver Goldsmith's was "The Old Woman tossed in a blanket;" they made continual fun of each other ; and they never tired of each other. Johnson said that to sit in a tavern was the height of human felicity. Addison spent the whole of his day and most of his night in a coffee house. Dryden went every day to Will ; Hogarth went every day to Old Slaughter's, where the talk was the most cheerful, though the company was not so grand. Swift went to the Smyrna, and bullied the company. Goldsmith loved the Wednesday Club better than the Literary Club, and the society of cheerful trades-men better than the society of Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, and Langton. The coffee house and the tavern were not the resort of people once a week, but every night. They were the very life of the town. Women were outside their life ; the citizen went for a walk with his wife in Moorfields or in the country lanes of Islington ; he took her now and then to Vauxhall or to Marylebone Gardens ; there were the two City assemblies for the richer sort ; but for the great majority of mankind in the City of London the men lived one life and the women another ; that of the former was free, animated, and cheerful ; that of the latter was dulness tempered with occasional cards. A singular result followed from this order of things. The age of Queen Elizabeth, as perhaps you know, dear reader, was the most gallant possible in poetry and in action. Men not only sang love songs to the mandolin in the tavern, but they went away and made love with vigour. Now, in the eighteenth century the love songs remained, but the gallantry had vanished. From every tavern, every night, ascended hymns and songs in praise of Love and Beauty. Generally they were invited to receive the libation of wine ; that is—*nomine mutato*—punch. But the old gallantry had vanished. There never was a time when the men below a certain rank were so dull and leaden in the matter of love as this century. Venus, you see, despises Punch, she turns away from the offering of Punch, Purl Lambswool, Dogsnose, Shrub, or the Hair of the Dog that bit the man.

Should one desire a return of the old coffee-house, which was open to all the world alike, where conversation was general, where the wit brought out where reputations for wit were made and lost ? Even where there were no wits there was plenty of conversation and there was also plenty of singing and a good deal of drinking. There were also dramatic recitals, burlesques, and comic songs, and jokes and jeers innumerable. The poets and the wits, indeed, very often preferred, the gatherings where there were no other poets and wits. I have been spending a night or two going the round. As Will's I found the company sitting in silence, waiting for Dryden—the

124A, and was sentenced to undergo eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment.

That in the course of the said trial the said alleged sanction or authority to prosecute your petitioner was tendered in evidence on the part of the prosecution and was objected to on behalf of your petitioner on the ground that the same was not a sufficient order or authority under Section 196 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the complaint against your petitioner in respect of the offence charged against him, but the said objection was overruled, the said learned Judge holding that the said alleged sanction was sufficient within the said section, and that even if it was not, the dataet, if any, was cured by the provisions of Section 532 of the said Code. Your petitioner humbly submits that the reception of the said sanction in evidence greatly prejudiced him in his trial.

That in the course of the said trial certain other printed matter appearing in the issues of the "Kesari" for the 6th of April, the 4th of May, and the 25th of May 1897, respectively, were tendered in evidence by the prosecution as showing the animus of your petitioner, and were objected to on your petitioner's behalf on the ground that the same consisted of contributions to the said journal from different correspondents, and were not admissible to show the animus of your petitioner, but the said objection was overruled, and the said evidence admitted. Your petitioner humbly submits that the reception of the said evidence greatly prejudiced him in his trial.

That in the course of his address to the Jury on behalf of your petitioner your petitioner's Counsel was proceeding to read to the Jury from the proceedings of the Legislative Council of India extracts from the speeches made by Sir James Stephen in introducing the Bill, which subsequently became the Act under which Section 124 A was introduced into the Indian Penal Code, on the ground, amongst others, that the same showed the circumstances under which the said section was enacted, but the said learned Judge held that your petitioner's Counsel was not entitled to read the same as part of the speeches of the said Sir James Stephen, though he might do so as part of his own argument only, and as representing only the views which your petitioner's Counsel desired to put before the Jury.

That in the course of his summing up to the Jury the said learned Judge, among other things, directed the Jury, and as your petitioner is advised, misdirected the Jury as follows:—

(Here 23 extracts from the summing up of the learned Judge).

That before the verdict of the Jury was delivered your petitioners Counsel applied to the said learned Judge to reserve the following questions of law, namely:—

(1) Whether there is any sufficient order or authority within the meaning of Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the complaint made in the case;

(2) If not, whether this Court had power nevertheless to accept the complaint under Section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to proceed with the trial;

(3) Whether the direction to the Jury that disaffection means simply absence of all action in any degree towards the British rule or its administrators or representatives is correct; for the opinion of this Honourable Court, but that his Lordship declined to do so.

That your petitioner through his Solicitor, Mr. Bhadrakar Sakharam Nanabhai, applied to the Hon'ble the Advocate General for a certificate under Section 21 of the Letters Patent, but the Hon'ble the Advocate-General declined to grant it.

That your petitioner is advised and verily believes that, in addition to the specific instances above mentioned, the learned Judge also misdirected the Jury upon several points, and that, if the learned Judge had not so misdirected the Jury as above mentioned, the majority of the Jury would not have found a verdict against your petitioner.

That this case is one of the greatest importance not only to your petitioner but to the whole of the Indian Press and also to all the Indian subjects of the Crown, inasmuch as accepting as the Lordships charge a petition for the redress of grievances, however unobjectionable in other respects would subject the person or persons presenting the same to the penal clauses provided by Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code.

And your petitioner is also advised and verily believes that, if the said charge be held to be a correct exposition of the law, it will seriously interfere, if not entirely do away, with the liberty of the press and the right of freedom of speech and public meeting in India.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Lordships will be pleased to declare under clause 41 of the Letters Patent that this case is a fit one for appeal to His Majesty in Council.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Sd.) BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK.

DETAILED REPORT.

Mr. Russell first of all read the petitions, and quoted the Letters Patent giving the prisoner a right of appeal to the Privy Council against any order, judgment or sentence, provided the High Court declares that it is a fit case for appeal to that tribunal. Mr. Russell said that certain principles had invariably been followed in cases where leave to appeal had been applied for. Where there was a question of jurisdiction involved the appeal had always been granted. The next point upon which they seemed to have acted was that the matter should be one of an ample interest and grave importance, not likely to be limited to one particular case, but a matter likely to affect the whole community. This principle was followed by Chief Justice Westropp in a case that came before the Bombay High Court, to which he would call their Lordships' attention later on. Another principle followed was to grant leave to appeal in cases where refusal to do so would lead to grave failure of justice towards the accused. Such cases in some extent might be said to fall within the question of jurisdiction. Thus the present case was of great general importance was clear from the various decisions given under Section 124 A. He then cited cases from Knapp's Privy Council cases in which leave was granted to appeal while a fresh trial was refused. The first case he cited was that of the Queen vs. Bhagwan Pestonji, deceased, heard in the year 1835. Another case was of a resident of Bombay, decided by the Calcutta High Court in the year 1836. The third case was reported in Moore's Indian Appeals, and was decided in the year 1846. The fourth case was of the Queen vs. Allo Parco, who was charged with burning a ship. It was decided in the year 1847, that no could appeal. Mr. Russell also cited the cases of the Queen vs. Murphy decided in 1877, and the Queen vs. Burton.

The learned counsel also quoted the Queen vs. Ray, reported in Bombay Crown cases, 8, in which Chief Justice Westropp allowed an appeal to be made. In the cases of the Queen vs. Pestonji Dinshaw heard in 1873 leave was refused because the Full Bench held that the Judge had not misdirected the jury. The case of Parker vs. Moulson 8, Appeal Cases page 330, was a case of simple law and yet an appeal was allowed. In 10 Appeal Cases, 1885, page 675 it was held down that there should be no leave to appeal in criminal cases except when some clear departure from the requirements of justice had taken place. He contended that the present case fell within that category, having regard to the terms of the complaint which was alleged therein. The learned counsel also quoted 12 Appeal Cases, 1887, in which a barrister who had been struck off the rolls for alleged perjury had been given leave to appal, on the ground that the decision had been made upon improper issues. The next case was in 1892 of exparte Deaming in which the man was charged with murder. There was also a case in 1891 on exparte Spencer being made. The last case was of Mahomed Yusuffin, decided in July last. The accused was arrested in the Nizam's dominion, and the conviction was upset as there was no jury section.

Mr. Justice Strachey drew Mr. Russell's attention to the latter case of Carew in which a lady in Hongkong, was charged with murdering her husband; and had been given leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

THE SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

The learned counsel said that those were the cases upon which he relied, and if they were to be applied it seemed to him that there were sufficient grounds for an appeal to be made. This first point was that the sanction to prosecute given by Government under section 196, was not a sufficient complaint to give jurisdiction to the Magistrate who committed the case. He submitted that the learned Judge was wrong in applying section 532, and that the case he relied on from 9, Indian Law Reports, Bombay, was also incorrect, and he asked their Lordships not to follow it.

Mr. Justice Strachey: That was a Full Bench decision.

Mr. Russell: Yes, it was. Your Lordships may not be able to reverse it; but I shall ask you not to follow it.

Mr. Russell then read section 196 and proceeded to remark that it was a complaint to be made by order or under authority of Government. The section did not say that it was to be a complaint made by someone by order or authority of the local Government, but it must be a complaint by Government itself. They would find the meaning of the word 'complain' defined in section 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Code and to proceed with the trial;

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Mr. Justice Strachey: Was not there a complaint in this case as distinguished from sanction?

Mr. Russell said that there was a complaint filed by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig. He submitted that Government could not delegate its powers to make a complaint to somebody else.

Mr. Justice Strachey: Is a complaint one thing and order for the sanction another thing? The complaint which was filed contained the particulars.

Mr. Russell: Yes it must be in order for the complaint.

The Chief Justice: You say the order for the complaint must be a complaint?

Mr. Russell said that it must set out the complaints. It must not be a direction to somebody else. They must make an order any more to complain; they must complain themselves. The sanction gave Baig the power to make a complaint he closed to make. No particular paragraph was mentioned. The paper had been published for the last seventeen years, and it did not state or what period or for what articles a complaint was to be made.

THE EVIDENCE AS TO THE SANCTION.

Mr. Justice Strachey: The complainant was a witness in this case. Did he not state that he made the complaint in consequence of the order of Government?

Mr. Russell said that he might be so; he had not read the evidence. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark that section 196 made a material alteration in the previous law in section 495 of the former Code of 1882. There it was stated that the "prosecution" must be instituted by order of or under the authority of the Governor-General in Council or local Government. Here the words were "complaint" made by the order or authority of Governor-General in Council. The Newspaper Libel and Registration Act of 1881 was passed by the British Parliament to protect newspaper editors and from indiscriminate prosecution, when the freedom of the Press was concerned. There must be some restraining powers. Accordingly they found the section 3 of the Act of 1868; which required that before a prosecution was instituted they must get leave of the Judge in Chamber. When the Attorney-General laid an information for libel it was stated that the information must set out the libel with a certainty and precision of an indictment. The words of the section 196 were very strong and there was a very great distinction between the sanction to prosecute under section 196 and the sanction to prosecute under section 195. It was not for Government to delegate to any person the right of making a complaint, and to say "here is the writing which we say constitutes the offence, and you are the person to make the complaint with reference to these facts here set out."

The Chief Justice: You mean to say that they must set out in the permission the particular facts upon which they rely?

Mr. Russell: I submit so, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: From what word in the section do you gather that?

Mr. Russell: The word "complaints" which means an allegation of an offence that has been made. The meaning is the same as in clause 3.

The Chief Justice: Undoubtedly, but that is the complaint made before the Magistrate. Where do you gather that the order to lay that complaint must be in any particular form?

Mr. Russell: From the section 196, itself. Government must have the facts before them when they order the complaint to be laid, and the material part of those facts must be quoted in the document.

Mr. Justice Candy: Even if it is drafted by the Governor-in-Council?

Mr. Russell: Yes, if it did not state the facts on which the Government relied, as showing that Government were applying their minds to these facts. It is not enough for them to say, "We deputa some one else to find out the fact and lay the complaint."

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERATION OF THE OFFENCE.

The Chief Justice: There is no evidence that Government have not carefully considered the whole matter. The only thing that they have not set out the facts in their sanction.

Mr. Russell said nobody was called to say whether the Government had applied their minds to the facts.

Mr. Justice Strachey: It is necessary under section 196 that the order should even be in writing?

Mr. Russell said that it would seem that the learned Judge thought that sanction did not come up fully to requirements of the section as he accepted it under section 532.

Mr. Justice Strachey said this was incorrect. He only said that even if the sanction was not in due from section 532 would apply; but he held that it was sufficient.

Mr. Russell urged that the Full Bench decision in the case of Queen Empress vs. Morton cited in 9, Bom bay Reports page 288, was wrong, because no one called the attention of the Court to section 532, which set fourth the sections in regard to which complaints that were not in due form might be corrected.

Mr. Justice Strachey pointed out that this argument again overlooked the distinction between a trial and a commitment.

Mr. Russell further urged that section 537 set out the section in regard to which a complaint or order to prosecute might be amended, but no mention was made therein of complaints referred to to section 196. The word "complaint" was purposely omitted from section 537 by the Legislature in order that no omission or irregularity in preferring a charge under it should be amendable. It was most desirable that the words of the present code, this complaint was made "by order of or under the authority of Government." There is no special mods laid down in the Code which simply provides that prosecutions under the Section must be by order of or under the sanction of Government. In this case the prosecution was conducted by Government Solicitor; it was instituted by the Oriental Translator to Government, and he produced a written order of Government to institute the complaints. This was undoubtedly a sufficient order, if a written order is required. There is nothing in the Code to show that the order must specify the exact articles in respect to which the cause is to be laid. There we don't think that it would be puerile on that point to send the case before another tribunal. The other grounds of appeal were not pressed, and he accordingly that this is a fit case to be sent to Her Majesty in Council, is that there has been a misdirection, and he based his argument on one major and two minor grounds. The major ground was that the section cannot be said to have been contravened unless there was an intention to excite disorder or rebellion. That appears to us to be going much beyond the words of the section, and we need not say more upon that point. The two minor points are that Mr. Justice Strachey in summing-up this case to the jury stated that disaffection meant the absence of affection, although if that phrase had stood alone it might have misled the jury; yet taken in connection with the context we think it is impossible that the jury could have been misled by it. That expression was used in connection with the case laid down by Sir Comer Petheram in Calcutta in the *Bangobashi* case, and there the Chief Justice did not use the words "absence of affection," but "contrary to affection" were used instead of "absence of affection" there can be no doubt that it has been absolutely accurate. But taken in connection with the context it is shown that by the words "absence of affection" the learned Judge did not mean merely the negation of affection but some active sentiment on the other side. Therefore on that point we consider that we cannot certify that this is a case for appeal. In this connection it must be remembered that it is not urged in this case that there has been any miscarriage of justice. The sole ground is misdirection in the direction of the word Government. This is a very minor point in the case, but striking out the words which Mr. Russell quoted, but which were not in the original summing up, we cannot see that there has been any misdirection as to the meaning of the word Government. We, therefore, think that the application must be refused.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV" CASE TRAVERSED.

Shunker Vishwanath Kelkar and Sukharam Gopal Purandikar, the publisher and printer, respectively, of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, were placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 15th April 1897, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in the issue of the paper for the week ending the 18th April 1897, certain inflammatory articles; and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Clerk of the Crown informed the accused that their case was reversed to the position of Queen vs. Gokhale, and that they would be enlarged on their former bail.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

OUR GREATEST WANT.

There is no necessity to introduce this subject to the notice of Government and our other readers with an apology. It is one of superlative importance to the public at large, and more especially to the class of men, whose business it is to address it. Most volunteers will be surprised to hear that while every other service has a distinct and responsible officer to represent it in the Council of the Governor of India, our service has no one. We are so to speak without a head, and the consideration of our affairs is left in the hands of men who, however high in other callings, have no time, or, what is worse, no inclination to study the wants of the Auxiliary forces. It is surprising, on looking over the past records of the Bombay Volunteers, how many important questions of law arise—and when I say important questions of law, I include doubtful question of law,—or when there has been a misunderstanding of justice, that an appeal is granted. I think this will very nearly comprehend all the cases—excluding for the moment questions of law in the absence of jurisdiction—in which appeals have been allowed by the Privy Council. Therefore, we have to apply our mind to consider whether in this case there is an important question of law, or whether there has been a miscarriage of justice, and also whether there has been any want of jurisdiction shown in the case of the committing magistrate or the High Court. Now as to the question of jurisdiction the Kiel Canal is the grand question of the day. Who would be master of the Baltic. To allow this would be to fly in the face of the main principle of Peter the Great's policy. He had every reason to fear that the Prince Consort's idea would be upheld at the Court of England if Russia collided with the German Emperor. He had reason to fear that the Court of England contrived to harass Liberal Governments, and how it worked for Conservative Administrations when they were in. The Conservative tack was to make up to Germany and back as Russia. Lord Salisbury gave William the mainland of Zanzibar because his party owed so much to the Court. Gladstone was in office when the Kronstadt demonstration took place, but every one knew that he would not long remain so. The *entente* with Carnot was a new departure, taken chiefly to secure the freedom of the Baltic.

The German Emperor has ever since been *levying* on the Great Britain as a milch cow, and the Queen has declined a loan himself. This has been a shortsighted policy, for it can only put off the evil day. And when the Emperor has exhausted all his resources to ask for payment with compound interest. The evil day can only be put off by serious, perhaps weakening, concessions. Russia will be behind him in rebellion. That appears to us to be going much beyond the words of the section, and we need not say more upon that point. The two minor points are that Mr. Justice Strachey in summing-up this case to the jury stated that disaffection meant the absence of affection, although if that phrase had stood alone it might have misled the jury; yet taken in connection with the context we think it is impossible that the jury could have been misled by it. That expression was used in connection with the case laid down by Sir Comer Petheram in Calcutta in the *Bangobashi* case, and there the Chief Justice did not use the words "absence of affection," but "contrary to affection" were used instead of "absence of affection" there can be no doubt that it has been absolutely accurate. But taken in connection with the context it is shown that by the words "absence of affection" the learned Judge did not mean merely the negation of affection but some active sentiment on the other side. Therefore on that point we consider that we cannot certify that this is a case for appeal. In this connection it must be remembered that it is not urged in this case that there has been any miscarriage of justice. The sole ground is misdirection in the direction of the word Government. This is a very minor point in the case, but striking out the words which Mr. Russell quoted, but which were not in the original summing up, we cannot see that there has been any misdirection as to the meaning of the word Government. We, therefore, think that the application must be refused.

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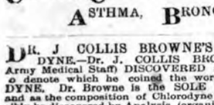

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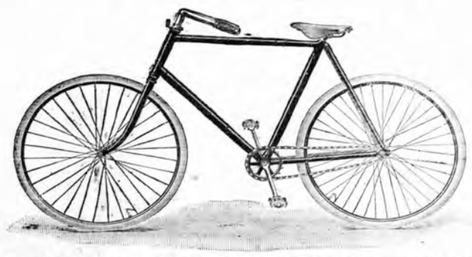

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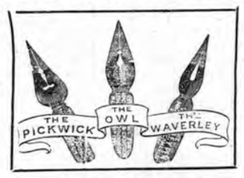

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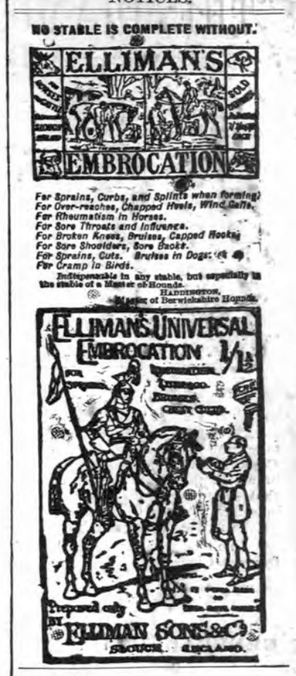
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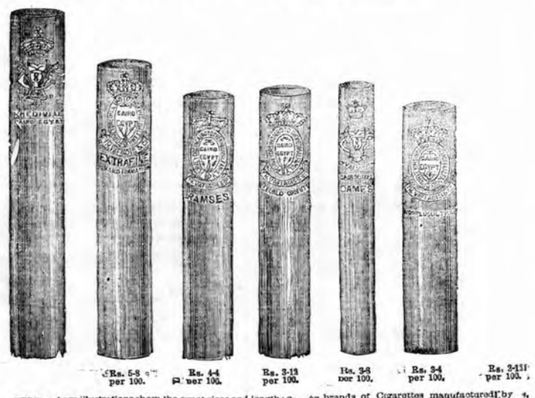

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